THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 77. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 16.

English View of American Politics—French Comments on the King of Prussia's Speech—The Coming Peace Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival yesterday at New York, we have European advices to Sept. 18.

ENGLAND.

The American Political Campaign from a British Standpoint.

The London *Times*, of Sept. 18, in an editorial, says:—

The turn is in favor of the Democrats, so it is said. But parties are evenly balanced—it is only just now that this has come to believed—and two or three States may still turn the scale. If we look for the significance of the name and the possible result of its triumph, all that we can see is that the blacks may be let down a little, and that it is just possible the debt may be paid in greenbacks—a step to not paying it at all. But meanwhile, as the blacks have votes, they are to be conciliated; and, indeed, without their aid and their goodwill it will be hard work to restore the Southern States. Nor is it probable that any American President or Minister will ever give a lasting blow to the financial credit and commercial character of his country by attempting to discharge one promise to pay with another. Fortunately, electioneering politics expire with the election in America, as they often do here; and we are not to conclude from what is said at mass meetings what will be done at Washington. * * * But while the possible bearers of sovereign powers are thus kept behind the scenes, the public performance is lively enough. All the energy, all the originality, all the quaintness of our race, show strong in American politics. Our language, here so old and stationary, is there young and growing, robust, if not always graceful; and society itself takes new forms. When shall we have "scalawags," "barbecues," "pole-raisings," and "grand rallies?" "Republican Invincibles," "Boys in Blue," "Seymour Legions," suggest volunteers rather than party clubs, yet are intelligible. But what can be the origin or the idea, the manner and the form of "Kuklux Klans?" It may be Indian for what we know. * * * It is plain that in the midst of all this nonsense and violence there is a large and powerful class in the United States as sensible in their ways, and as decorous in their language, as any in this country. It is the outside, the froth and the foam, that we see and hear. It is not by these speakers and writers, or by their arts and methods, that the United States are really governed, their legislators and rulers really chosen, and their policy dictated. Else that mighty fabric had been a wreck long ago.

FRANCE.

Comments on the King of Prussia's Speech.

Several of the Paris journals comment on the language of the King of Prussia at Kiel, and their appreciation of his words are exceedingly various. The most important of the articles appears in the *Constitutionnel*, and may justly be looked upon as semi-official. It says:—"The pacific intention of the King of Prussia in his observations cannot, in our opinion be attenuated by the phrase in which his Majesty eulogizes his army and navy. This compliment to the officers of both services present at the reception is easily understood as coming from a sovereign proud of the military successes of late years."

Of the other journals which remark on the King's words the *Avenir National* expresses itself in these terms:—"King William calls God to witness, before whom he declares himself responsible. He affirms that in Europe he sees no threatening circumstance; but he points to his fleet and his army, that strength of the country which has proved that it does not fear to accept and carry to a successful termination a struggle when forced on it as a principal guarantee of peace. The sovereign of Count de Bismark evidently desired to speak to Europe as much as to the rector of the Kiel University. He sees no reason for war, he says, and in presence of God he desires peace. If, in order to maintain this desirable ranquillity the principal support must be found in that fleet and immense army ready to go to war, whose is the fault?"

Guizot on Napoleon's Position.

The New York *Herald's* (Paris) correspondence contains the following:—

We have already given a notice of the long article written by M. Guizot for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the present situation of Europe, particularly inasmuch as Prussia and France are concerned. Speaking of Napoleon the writer says:—I do not think that the Italian war, with the grave embarrassments which attended, and have followed its successes in the Mexican war, with its lamentable issue, can have greatly strengthened in the Emperor Napoleon's heart a taste for war, and for the problems which it raises. I know not whether he still retains all that faith in his destiny, all that confidence in his fortune, which for a long time characterized his life. The experience of disappointments and of reverses is a heavy burden to bear, even for the most obstinate optimists or fatalists. Moreover, age comes on, bringing with it other than personal interests and other preoccupations than the fancies of imagination or the workings of solitary thought. From these facts and moral probabilities I infer that in the question of peace or war arising out of the events in Germany, and in spite of the regret and annoyance these events must cause him, the Emperor Napoleon is more inclined to peace than war, and that he will seek rather to allow time gradually to heal the wounds of France and his own than embitter them by running fresh risks.

SWITZERLAND.

The Approaching Peace Congress.

The committee charged with the arrangements for the Congress of Peace and Liberty, which is to open at Berne on the 22d inst., have published their programme. After affirming that religion, a matter of individual conscience as well as public instruction, ought to be eliminated from political institutions, in order that churches may no longer prevent the free development of society; that the United States of Europe can have no organization except one founded upon popular democratic institutions, having federation as its bond; and that the existing economic system ought to be radically changed, they protest in the name of the League against any attempt at social reform which is made by any despotic power, and propose for discussion the following questions:—1. What, in relation to peace and liberty, are the advantages of the abolition of permanent armies and national militia, or even of a general disarmament? 2. What are the relations of the social and economic questions with that of peace by means of liberty? 3. What, in relation to peace and liberty, are the advantages of the separation of Church and State? 4. How may the federative principle be applied in different countries, and what may be the Constitution of the United States of Europe? At this congress women will be allowed the same rights as men. They are invited to take part in the discussions, and to propose questions which especially interest themselves.

OBITUARY.

Count Walewski.

The cable announces to us the death of Alexander, Count Walewski, son of one Emperor of the French and cousin of another. The origin and the story of this really clever and brilliant man are alike romantic. During the heyday of the first Napoleon's triumph over united Europe in 1809, in the time when Talma came from Paris to play before a "parterre of Kings," at Tilsit, and the Emperors of the East and of the West, Alexander and Napoleon, met on a raft in the river Niemen to divide the world, a lovely Polish lady, married, not to a Moor, indeed, but a Polish noble old enough to be her "grandsire carved in alabaster," met at Warsaw the arbiter of Europe. The arbiter of Europe, unlike the rival of young Lochinvar, was neither "a laggard in love nor a dastard in war. He conceived a violent passion for the beautiful Countess Walewski, and stated the fact in his usual clear, imperial, and peremptory fashion. Who could resist the master of forty legions? The Countess Walewski was not only beautiful, but intelligent and patriotic. She loved Poland and the hopes of Poland in the person of the terrible Corsican who alone could make those hopes realities and Poland a nation once more. Of course, the laws alike of God and man forbade the wife of a Polish noble to save her country by becoming the mistress of a French Emperor. But "nice customs courtsey to great kings," and so long as Napoleon held the continent in his iron grasp, his frailties and sins were counted to him, even by eminently respectable persons, as creditable illustrations of the fact that after all he was a man, and shared the weaknesses of his kind.

M. de Lamartine has drawn a most pathetic picture of the despair in which the Countess Walewski passed the fatal night of the 4th of April, 1814, at the door of the cabinet in the palace of Fontainebleau in which the Emperor Napoleon I was meditating upon his abdication. The poetical historian declares that the Polish lady alone, of all those whom Napoleon had attached to his person, remained faithful to the falling hero, and that her most poignant grief was the stern refusal of the Titan in his agony to admit even her true and broken heart to one moment's communion with his spirit in its death-throes of empire. This is all very effectively told by M. de Lamartine, and is recommended by us to be believed by all those who dote upon the emotional in history.

As plain chroniclers of things knowable and known, we can only make ourselves responsible, however, for asserting the fact that Count Alexander Walewski, just deceased, was always declared by his mother to be the son of the first Napoleon. The declaration was obviously supported by the personal appearance of the deceased nobleman. With the exceptions, perhaps, of the Prince Napoleon Jerome and of the Prince Pierre Bonaparte, no men of our times have borne so close a personal resemblance to the first Emperor as the late Count Walewski. He was born on the 4th of May, 1810, and was consequently in his twelfth year when, on the 5th of May, 1821, his imperial father died at St. Helena. He was then a schoolboy in Geneva, and three years afterwards, in his fifteenth year, returned to Poland. Against the will of the Grand Duke Constantine, the brutal and atrocious scoundrel who irreparably disgraced the House of Romanoff by his conduct in Poland during the Polish revolution in 1831, the young Walewski made his escape to France in 1829, and was consequently enabled to profit, for himself and for his country, by the French revolution of 1830. Being neither a Pole nor a Frenchman, and yet at the same time both a Pole and a Frenchman, the young Walewski accepted a delicate mission from Marshal Sebastiani, Minister of War under Louis Philippe, to Poland. He fulfilled his errand, and then joining the revolutionary forces in Poland, earned the military cross of his ancestral country on the glorious but unfruitful field of Grochow. When Poland, "the France of the North," was finally overpowered by the brute force of numbers, Count Walewski, seeing no immediate hope for the land of his mother's ancestors frankly made himself a Frenchman. He became naturalized in France, and proved himself worthy of his naturalization by undergoing a baptism of fire and blood as an officer of the Chasseurs d'Afrique and of the Hussars in the wars with Algiers. He subsequently passed from the army into diplomacy, and long before the fall of Louis Philippe he had made himself a name in the Foreign Office. In 1840, during the critical period of the Quadruple Alliance, he was intrusted by M. Thiers with the honor of France in the East, having been sent at that time on a private mission to Mehemet Ali just before the bombardment of St. Jean d'Arc by the British fleet under Sir Robert Stopford.

His conduct in this mission secured to him the respect and confidence of the President. In 1849, the Prince-President Louis Napoleon sent him as French Minister to Florence, and in 1850 he was advanced to the post of Ambassador at the Court of Naples, from which post, after the *coup d'etat*, he was despatched to fill the high and responsible position of Ambassador in London. His subsequent career is more generally known. He was called to the head of the French Foreign Office in 1855, on the retreat of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and in 1856 he had the intense satisfaction of presiding over that Congress of Paris in which Russia confessed her terrible Crimean defeat, and France was once more recognized, under a Napoleon, as the arbitress of Europe. Count Walewski, as President of the Corps Legislatiff since that memorable epoch, and in private life, continued to gain upon the esteem and respect of the French people, and his death, at the early age of fifty-eight, undoubtedly deprives the Emperor Napoleon III of one of his most trusted and most independent advisers, and France of a statesman who, to rare advantages of position and of circumstances, united a faculty not less rare for the knowledge and the administration of the public interests. Count Walewski was twice married—once to a daughter of the English Earl of Sandwich, and once to the last female descendant of the last Polish sovereign of Poland. It is well known also that he had formed a close connection with the empress of tragedy in our times, and that two young men, now in the first flush of manhood, who have been duly recognized as the sons "born out of wedlock" of this Count Walewski, inherit with their noble Polish name a fusion of the blood of the great Corsican conqueror with that of the immortal Rachel.—*N. Y. World.*

B. H. HILL.

Interview of a "Tribune" Reporter with the Gentleman from Georgia.

A representative of the New York *Tribune* called on the Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, at his hotel, and, during a long and interesting interview, that gentleman expressed the opinions of which a synopsis is given below:—"My opinion of the reconstruction policy of Congress is, that its successful establishment will totally ruin the South. It will demoralize society, disorganize labor, and destroy confidence. Georgia will vote the Democratic ticket, the whites having a decided majority, as well as the support of large numbers of the negroes. But in many portions of the South the negroes are in such large majority that evil-disposed white men can control enough of them to secure the offices; but the means by which the negroes are so controlled and influenced are such as engender among them absolute hatred of the white race. As a result of this hatred, we of the South are in constant dread, and cannot leave our wives and children alone with safety or confidence." In reply to a query about the prevailing opinion in the South on the suffrage question, Mr. Hill said:—"I think our people would have accepted impartial suffrage as a compromise and finality. They do not object to negro suffrage because they hate or would oppress the negro, but for the reason that they consider their late slaves incapable of understanding it at once, and fear that they would become (as they have become) tools in the hands of wicked and designing white men. Thus, by giving suffrage to the negro, he is made utterly worthless as a laborer, and dangerous to the peace of our society. Our people, having become impoverished by the war, desire now to recuperate. They can do so only by cultivating their lands, and for that purpose need the negro as a laborer. It is their interest, therefore, to be kind to him. I know the Republican party could have commanded the white vote of the South after the surrender, if they had pursued a different policy towards our people. Those of us down there who had opposed secession always charged that the Democratic party would bring about disunion, and that disunion meant destruction. The facts turned out as we predicted. We also told the people that the party opposing the Democracy did not hate the Southern people, and would not do them an injustice. But the reconstruction policy destroyed the confidence which otherwise might have been felt. But for this, I do believe all the evils of secession would have been charged by the people on the Democracy, and the white vote of the South would have been largely against that party. But this reconstruction policy of suddenly disfranchising whites and giving the ballot to ignorant negroes, and the plan of forcing these things upon us, threaten to fulfil the worst picture ever drawn by the most rabid secessionist."

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Interview of a Radical with the Ex-Confederate Vice-President—A New Reason Given for the Collapse of the Rebellion.

In the Washington correspondence of the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, of September 23, we find the following:—

A few evenings since I sent my card to Alexander H. Stephens, not with much expectation that he would accede to the request of a Republican newspaper correspondent for an interview. I was disappointed, however, for in a few minutes I was ushered into his room.

After replying to a few inquiries relative to his health, which he said was all that he could expect at his period of life, he opened a conversation relative to the South and his own State more particularly, by the remark that he did not see much to be surprised at in the condition of affairs in that section. He could speak with certainty about Georgia. The people there were anxious for peace; they had had enough of war and bloodshed; they were weary with the clash of contending political elements; they sighed and longed for repose. "I am," said he, "but a mere observer, so far as politics are concerned. I have retired for ever from public life, and what I may say one way or the other is but an individual opinion, entitled to no particular weight. I represent no party, no faction, no interest.

"I have no doubt," said he, "that time will heal all our difficulties and troubles, and that under constitutional laws we shall be as happy as we once were."

This word "constitutional," hit on, perhaps, accidentally, started him on a new train of thought. His eye brightened up, the tobacco wreaths curled up faster and faster, and he broke out rather impassionately:—

"The real causes—ideas—which animated and influenced the leaders of the Southern people at the outbreak and previous to it of the late war are not, in my opinion, clearly understood. It is my belief that four-fifths of the men who led the movement did not seriously contemplate the disruption of the confederation of the States. Their theory, my theory at least, was that if we could succeed in obtaining from the North a recognition of the State sovereignty principle we should all come together again on equal terms and form a new Union. After the fall of Richmond you of the North, even we of the South, and the world generally, indeed, were astonished at the collapse of the Rebellion. It is a mistake to suppose that the South was physically beaten then, and that she was utterly incapable of making any further effort or of prolonging the contest almost indefinitely. Before the war the people of the South saw the gradual centralization of power in the whole country. We saw that the Union, composed of equal and independent sovereign States, was drifting into something that hardly differed from a monarchy except in name. We placed ourselves firmly against that tendency of the day. We resolved to battle against it when we saw that it could not be combated by other means. As I said before, we (the majority of the leaders) never contemplated absolute independence. Well, war came. Year followed year, bringing to us and to you more and more bloodshed and misery and desolation and ruin. By and by the more thoughtful of our people saw that we were arriving precisely at that state of things to resist and ward off which we took up arms, and that the experience of Europe and of the Old World was to be learned by us. A comparatively few men at Richmond ruled the entire South. We battled for an idea against despotism, and battling on in fancied security we awoke one morning and found that we had the most terrible despotism in the world ourselves. From that moment, while Lee was still commanding armies oftener victorious than defeated, the Confederacy was beaten.

"It was much the same with us as it was with you in Washington—power had become centralized and the reins were held by one or two men. When we on our side saw this, our people lost heart, we asked 'what are we fighting for?' and we gave up the contest. There was no arrangement, no misunderstanding; the sword was laid down by a sort of tacit consent that we had departed from our first ideas of the war. We had abandoned the course we had mapped out, and there was no return to it."

GENERAL DIX.

Further Evidence of His Earnest Indorsement of Grant.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette, Sept. 25.

A letter from General Dix was received in this city yesterday, giving his views about the two candidates for the Presidency. We copy it entire, omitting only the opening paragraph:—

PARIS, Sept. 8.—I have taken pains to contradict the statement in some of the newspapers, that I am in favor of Seymour's election to the Chief Magistracy of the Union. If I were at home, I should oppose him by all fair and honorable means. I know him well; and it is my sincere belief that his want of firmness would renew the dissensions which have brought so much evil on our country. Indeed, I do not think he has any of the qualifications which are indispensable to maintain the public tranquility at this juncture. I have great confidence in General Grant's honesty, good sense, sound judgment, moderation, steadiness of purpose, and disinterested patriotism; and I believe the speedy restoration of the Union to its constitutional and harmonious action depends very largely on his success.

It is hardly necessary to add that I am in favor of paying in specie the debt contracted to save the Union, and that the resolution of the Fourth-of-July Convention, to pay the larger portion of it in paper, constitutes, in my mind, an insuperable objection to the candidates nominated to carry out what I regard as a palpable violation of the public faith.

I am, dear sir, truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

In order to fully appreciate General Dix's patriotism, it should be known that he intends returning to this country in the spring, no matter how the election result; his advocacy of General Grant, therefore, originates in no desire to retain his position abroad. His family have already returned.

What, perhaps, is still more to the credit of the illustrious patriot who has served the country so long in affairs of state as well as in the field, is that in January last, when his own name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination, and when the ground that the Democratic Convention would take was still uncertain, General Dix wrote to another friend in the United States as follows:—

"PARIS, Jan. 16, 1868.—I have thought for a year that Grant should be President. The prestige of his name will enable him to do more than any other man to heal the national dissensions which, seem to me, at this distance, to be as far from any satisfactory solution as ever. Then he is honest both from instinct and habit; and he has good sense, perseverance, and a modest estimate of his own capabilities. I have no doubt that he would call able men to his councils, and listen to their advice, and I believe that he would be a firm, conservative, and successful Chief Magistrate."

THE CAMILLA BUTCHERY.

Spirit of the Southern Rebel Press.

A few negroes paid the penalty for this attempt to inaugurate a war of races. It is to be hoped that the lesson will not be lost upon their fellows in other sections. Comment has been made upon the forbearance exhibited by the citizens of Mitchell in not slaying the leaders of this outrage when captured. What has been termed forbearance looks to us very much like foolishness; and we have neither sympathy or admiration to waste upon it. Justice demanded the instantaneous death of these culprits. They should have been killed in place of the colored people who did the music for the army. We cannot find language to express our contempt for, and indignation at the part played by the thing who calls himself Governor of Georgia. We say it with a full knowledge of the language we use, that he is, above all, responsible for this outrage, and the declaration can be made good by his own words and acts. We sincerely trust that the bloody lesson taught to the poor deluded negroes, and the vagabonds and the adventurers who are leading them to destruction, will not have to be repeated in Georgia. If enough has not been done to exorcise or quiet the demon of radicalism, we but express a common sentiment in recording the wish and hope that at the next collision sure and speedy vengeance may seek and find the white leaders, rather than their ignorant and deluded dupes.—*Columbus (Ga.) Sun, 24th.*

The Camilla affair shows that armed negroes may shoot and murder anybody. White men will go to the polls also armed, and will surely protect themselves. This whole affair proves—what we have from the first maintained—that universal negro suffrage is nothing but war. The great error in the Camilla affair was in shooting at all at the negroes until their white leaders had been disposed of. If such an affair should again take place, we hope that we will be able to chronicle that every white man has been slain. They are the chief criminals—the enemies of both races.—*Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, September 25.*

There is no law authorizing negroes or whites to attend political meetings in battle array, with arms, accoutrements, and munitions of war. The negroes of Mitchell county, Georgia, under the leadership of mean white men, did this against the earnest remonstrance of the Sheriff and a delegation of citizens. Their going armed and in battle array was construed as meaning hostility. It could not have been construed otherwise. A collision was the result, and the mob was scattered and driven off, some being killed and wounded, after they had shot six white citizens who had given no hostile manifestation.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

There are a minority of the negroes (in this State a majority we claim) who are not with the black malcontents, but would, as shown in Georgia, side with the whites against the insurgents. We repeat in substance what we have shown in the foregoing remarks, that this problem will have to be decided by arms, if not decided at the polls in November, by the election of Seymour and Blair. Ballots are cheaper than blood, and elections better than battles. But if Grant be chosen, and we do not misjudge him and his policy, then the disciplined cohorts of the South must be marshaled once more, and the issue will be, shall white or black men rule in the South? When that issue comes to the last argument, reposed in the musket muzzle and the bayonet's point, where will the poor negro be?—*Southern (Va.) Opinion, 26th.*

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"Money is decidedly more active, and the bulk of business is done at 5 per cent. Government brokers continue fully supplied at 3@4 per cent. The banks hold in greenbacks about $11 000,000; the balance of what is called legal-tender is in 3 per cent. certificates, of which they now hold about $52 000 000. The law requires the banks to hold two-fifths of their reserve in gold or greenbacks, and to do this they would be forced to collect $7,000,000 of 3 per cent. certificates. Some banks are now doing this in a small way and should any demand for currency occur, either from the South or West, a rapid movement might be seen in that direction.

"Sterling exchange was dull and weak at quotations:—London, 6 days, 108½@108¾; London, sight, 109@109¼; London, prime commercial, 108@108¼; Paris, long, 5 20@5 18¾; Paris, short, 5 17½@5 16¼; Antwerp, 5 22½@5 20; Swiss, 5 22½@5 20; Hamburg, 35¾@35⅞; Amsterdam, 40¾@40⅝; Frankfort, 40⅝@40¾; Bremen 77@77¼; Berlin, 71⅝@71¾.

"The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were:—Receipts for Customs, $350 000, for Gold Notes, $54,0 0; total receipts, $1 705,816 57; total payments, $3 534 082 73; balance, $95,279 134 58."

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"There was a slight reaction from the buoyancy of last week in railway shares and especially in Erie, but a very confident feeling animates the bulls, and the decline in the latter was generally regarded as 'a scoop game' in the midst of an exciting contest, in which Messrs. Drew and Keep are supposed to be concerned. Money was in abundant supply, but in some quarters the exceptional loans at 5 per cent were reported more numerous. The general rate on mixed collaterals was, however, four per cent, and the principal dealers in Government securities were offered large amounts at three. There is a very moderate supply of commercial paper offering, and the best grade is still rated at 6½@7 per cent.—a few choice names only passing at 6. There is an almost total cessation of the drain of currency westward, and some of the banks report that they are receiving packages of currency from Western cities. A Chicago journal of Saturday says that country collections are on the whole more satisfactory, and both wholesale and retail dealers appear to be in very comfortable circumstances, considering the backwardness of trade. The grain demand for money at some of the banks is rather heavy; but no difficulty is experienced in obtaining funds on straight shipping bills."

—The San Francisco *Commercial List* of Sept. 12 says:—

"The demand for money is very active for general commercial purposes. The banks, however, meet the demand with very little change in rates—1@1½. The supply of money out of the current of commercial channels—that is, with trust and loan companies—seems to increase, and the investments in real estate and on long terms are free. This gradually comes in aid of the commercial wants, which temporarily press upon the regular supplies, and great abundance of money is looked for in a few weeks. The amount of currency here, as compared with last year, has been as follows:—

	1867.	1868.
Coin shipped	$2,855 373	$1 911 413 83
Coin paid for duties	5,289 918	5,796 742 88
Coined	11,476 535	7,478 000 0

"The export of treasure on mercantile account seems to be somewhat less than last year. The general exports of merchandise are, however, improving. The increased clearances of grain bring up the figures."

—The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 16, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Rest	£3 615 989 Increase	£2 169
Public deposits	3,975 728 Increase	259 804
Other deposits	19 509,767 Decrease	114,199
On the other side of the account:—		
Gov. securities	13,790,131 No change.	
Other securities	18 124,020 Decrease	91 836
Notes unemployed	10,966 580 Increase	225,582

The amount of notes in circulation is £23 615,455, being a decrease of £250 500; and the stock of bullion in both Departments is £20,775 992, showing an increase of £39,844 when compared with the preceding return.

Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the price of Consols and French Rentes:—

	At Present.	Same Week last Year.
Bullion	£20,775 992	£24 490,447
Reserve	15 .130,737	25,798,022
Notes in circulation	23,645 455	23,706,425
Rates of discount	2 per cent.	2 per cent
Consols	94¾	94⅞
French Rentes	69 5	69 25

—A newly-married man of seventy-eight, was grieved but not surprised to find his bride of eighteen had run away with his brother, the other day, in Buffala.

—A New York barber paid $75 for a crop of blonde hair on a single head, taking it "as it stood."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Political Misunderstanding in Minnesota—The European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM MINNESOTA.

The Donnelly-Hubbard Quarrel.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 29.—The Donnelly-Hubbard quarrel has assumed a new phase. Hubbard has withdrawn, which leaves Donnelly the only Republican candidate for Congress. His opponents are urging another convention, and the fight is likely to grow more bitter than ever.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29. — Arrived, steamships America, Tarifa, and City of Baltimore.

LONDON, Sept. 29—A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money and account; Erie heavy at 32½; Illinois Central, 94½.

Cotton firm. The sales will reach 12,000 bales to-day. The shipments from Bombay to the 26th inst., since the last report, were 6000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are unchanged.

Spirits of Petroleum 1s. 3d. [The quotation of Petroleum last evening at 11d. was an error.]

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 29—P. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money and account; Erie flat at 32; Illinois Central firmer at 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29—P. M.—Cotton firmer and more active. It is thought the sales will reach 15,000 bales.

Cotton at Havre 122f. for tres ordinaire. Pork quiet. Naval stores firmer.

LONDON, Sept. 29—P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 29—2:30 P. M.—The financial market is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29—2:30 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester flat.

Breadstuffs firm. Red Wheat, 10s. 10d. Peas, 45s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—The barque T. Tupper, from Leghorn for Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 3d. The crew are safe.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 101¾; Reading, 93¾; Canton, 47¾; Erie, 47½; Cleveland and Toledo, 101; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110¾; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 83¾; New York Central, 127¾; Illinois Central, 145; Cumberland preferred, 35; Virginia 6s, 53; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson River, 137; 5-20s, 1862, 113¼; do, 1861, 109½; do, 1865, 110¾; do, new, 108¾; 10-40s, 104¾. Gold, 141½. Money, 5@6 per cent. Exchange, 8¾.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Cotton firmer at 25¾@26c. Flour dull and declined 10@15c. State $7 40@9; Ohio, $7 90@10 25. Western, $6 40@8 80; Southern, $8 60@13 00; California, $8 65@10 75. Wheat dull. Corn quiet at $1 14@1 18. Oats quiet at 74. Beef quiet. Barley firm; State $1 90. Mess Pork steady at $28 50. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—Cotton firm at 25½@26c. Flour quiet, with fair business and prices unchanged. Wheat very dull but not quotably lower. Corn firm, white, 81 25; yellow, $1 28. Oats firm at 70@77c. Rye firm at $1 40@1 50. Provisions firm. Pork, $28 50. Bacon rib sides, 16½c.; clear sides, 17c.; shoulders, 13¾@14c.; hams, 21@22c. Lard, 20½c.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	127⅝	Toledo & Wab.	59¼
N. Y. and E. R.	47⅞	Mil. & St. P. com.	91¼
Phil. and Rea. R.	93½	Adams Express Co	51
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85	U. S. Express	48
Chi. and N. W. com.	87½	Tennessee 6s, new	68¾
Chic and N. W. prf.	87½	Gold	141½
Chi. and R. I. R.	101½	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	111		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.—Thomas Prentice, a lad of sixteen years, was tried upon the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Cornelius McFillen, one of his companions. From the statements of the witnesses it appeared that on the 13th of August, these two boys and several others met in front of the house in Lotta street, near Sixteenth, where McFillin lived, some of them intending to go out shooting with pistols, and the defendant pricked McFillen's neck with a pin. The latter, being somewhat enraged at such sport, threatened to strike him with a brick. Prentice then drew a pistol from his pocket, which was immediately discharged, the contents taking McFillen's left eye completely out.

The defense set up that the pistol was drawn in sport and discharged by accident, there being no desire whatever to inflict injury; and evidence of good character was offered. On trial.

—The Ohio spotted fever kills in five minutes.

—London papers advertise a song, "God Bless the Princess Too;" which leads to the inquiry, who is the "Princess Too?"

—The daughter of a former street contractor boasts the finest display of diamonds in New York—$300,000 worth.

—Clara Louise Kellogg has made a four years' engagement with Max Strakosch, three years to be spent in Europe, and one in this country.

—Savannah negroes have perfected the art of chicken stealing to such an extent that they can clean out a roost while it is carefully watched.

—The actor who sustained the part of "Arthur Wardlaw," at Wood's Museum, Chicago, was caught in some very foul play by a deserted wife, who tracked him and a frail syren from St. Louis.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1868.

There is more demand for money, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans are quoted at 4@5 per cent.; prime mercantile paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, and prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities were ¼@½ per cent. lower. 104¼ was bid for 10-40s; 113¾ for 6s of 1881; 113¼ for '62 5-20s; 109⅜ for '64 5-20s; 110¼ for '65 5-20s; 108¼ for July, '65, 5-20s; 108¾ for '67 5-20s; and 108¾ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55¾@56, a slight decline; Minehill at 57½, a decline of ½; Reading at 46½, a slight decline; and Lehigh Valley at 55½, a decline of ¼. 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44½ for Little Schuylkill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 33¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 10¼, no change. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 22 for Spruce and Pine; 64 for West Philadelphia; 7 for Ridge Avenue; and 28½ for Germantown.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 130¼ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 58 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; and 44 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there was less doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 20, no change; and Lehigh Navigation, at 23¼@23½, a slight decline. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 7½ for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 2 series	106	1 sh Minehill	57⅛
$1000 Read m 6s, '44-80	91½	56 sh Leh V R	55⅝
$500 Leh 6s, gold	90½	2 sh Sch Nav Pf	20
$1000 Leh 6s, RR	85	50 sh Leh Nav	23⅝
$700 do	84¾	100 do, sc	23½
100 sh Penna R	56	100 do	24⅜
100 do	56	400 sh Reading	46⅜
100 do, 2d	55⅞	100 sh Ocean Oil	¾
3 do	55⅞	100 sh Hestonville, 60	10¾
9 do	55⅞	100 do, c	10¾

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	141½	11·15 A. M.	141½
10·03 "	141½	11·30 "	141½
10·08 "	141½	11·45 "	141½
10·35 "	141½	11·55 "	141½
10·45 "	141½	12·17 P. M.	141½
10·50 "	141½	12·30 "	141½

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; old 5-20s, do., 113¼@113⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@109⅝; do., 1865 110¼@110½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅜@108½; do., 1868, 108¼@109; 10-40s, 104⅜@104½. Gold, 141½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; do. 1862, 113¾@113¾; do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1868, 108¾@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¾@104¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 141¼@141½. Silver, 135¼@137.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@113¾; do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 110¼@110¼; do. July, 1865, 108¼@108¾; do. July, 1867, 108¾@108¾; 1868, 108¾@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@104¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 141¼@141¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 29.—The Flour Market continues steady, and the home consumers operate with more freedom. The sales foot up 800 barrels, in lots, at $6·50@7·50 for low grade and good superfine; $8@8·75 for extras; $9·25@9 75 for new spring wheat extra family; $9·75@10·25 for spring wheat do. do.; $9·50@10 for Minnesota do. do.; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12·50@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9@9·50 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, which is wanted and commands full prices. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $2 25@2·30, and amber at $2 33@3 35. Rye may be quoted at $1 60 ₱ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is without material change. Sales of yellow at $1·26@1·27; the latter rate for 700 bushels very choice, and Western mixed at $1·25. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at 76@77 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is quiet, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $48 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed may be quoted at $7·50@8. Timothy ranges from $3 30 to $3·50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·85@2 90.

Whisky is selling at $1 50@1·55 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 29.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....59 | 11 A. M.....66 | 2 P. M.....68

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Watson & Sons.

Barque Wm. Van

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Gipsy Canvass.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Hoffman is again with his gipsy keepers, and has received, we understand, an affectionate welcome. Mr. Tweed complimented him upon having taken good care of his clothes, while Mr. Sweeney counted his pocket-money, and was delighted to find that he had not spent more than his allowance. He was then taken over to Brooklyn, where he made a new speech. He would have made the old one, but District Attorney Morris lives in Brooklyn, and it was feared Mr. Morris would ask ugly questions.

Mr. Hoffman will be sent into the rural districts at an early day, possibly into Pennsylvania. Mr. Oakey Hall will accompany him. Our country friends will please to give Mr. Hall the reception due to the great "fence," and thief-protector of New York Mr. Oakey Hall, by virtue of his office, is the prosecutor of evil-doers, while by virtue of his Tammany alliance he is the defender of every rascal that votes properly. Mr. Hall is the scouting gipsy of his tribe. It is his business to watch over the gipsies, to keep an eye on the police, and, when Father Tweed and Mother Sweeney come home tired from the Albany Hen-Roosts and the Supervisors' Barns, to sing songs and make merry jests. These antics are perfectly harmless. Mr. Hall is a clown by profession, and he merely follows this company, just as he followed the Republicans very recently. His wear is motley, and his business is to make jests and turn somersaults for his employers. He will be very much enjoyed, as he has some new diversions, which are quaint and pleasing. For instance, his prank that Mr. Hoffman is an "honest man" and will make an honest Governor, is intensely amusing. Nobody is expected to believe the clown here, any more than to believe him when he assures the country ploughmen that the ringmaster is a nobleman in reduced circumstances, and that he himself is a willing but badly-used follower. Many honest yeomen give their dollars because they think the clown "a clever fellow," and that the ringmaster wears elegant embroideries which cost him thousands. They do not know that the money goes to the hard-faced creature who keeps the gate, and that the wit of the clown and the elegance of his associate are salaried virtues. In the same manner these yeomen are asked to reward the "deportment" of Hoffman and the antics of Hall with votes, under the impression that the votes will inure to their personal benefit.

—It's a mistake! The votes will go to the man at the gate, and his name is Peter B. Sweeney. Hoffman is a paid actor put up to "draw," and dressed for his part with care. His speeches, his movements, his attitudes, are all written down for him. He is the "heavy" man. He must not smile. His look must be pensive; and as he appears before Rochester, and Buffalo, and Brooklyn audiences, it is his duty to speak of public virtue and economy, and the Constitution and taxation. He must fly into a passion about radicalism, and summon the pit with tragic energy. Hall, with his banjo, will make them merry again. There is as much difference between Hoffman on the rostrum, and Hoffman in the antechamber of Mr. Sweeney, as between the tinseled Richard who sits on the carpeted throne and the poorly paid actor who coaxes the manager to pay him his salary. We have no objection to these performances, if the people will only remember they are performances.

Far be it from us to interfere with our worthy Mayor earning his bread. He has good powers of speech, a round, pleasing voice, much expression, and recites his speeches fluently and with earnestness. Having been raised and clothed and fed by his keepers, he can make them no less a return than loyal gratitude. He has made money for his keepers. The success of Mr. Bateman with his merry French people, of Mr. Wheatley with his slightly dressed women, and of Mr. Hayes with his *Humpty Dumpty*, is nothing compared with that of Sweeney, Tweed, and Purser, and their "unparalleled" attraction. All this money has been made in the narrow field of New York city. Give them the State—plant Sweeney and his gang in the Treasury—and the wealth of the lately deceased Mr. Stevens will be as a drop in the bucket to what will open before them. Then Napoleon Tweed will show us that his Court House achievement was but the Rivoli of his splendid career—the mere shadow of what his genius can accomplish.

Tweed and Sweeney are the men to beat! Hoffman is not in the canvass. He is the Trojan horse of the Tammany ring! Admit him into the Executive chamber, and we shall see the day of wrath. Our gipsy from Sing Sing will give us a thoroughly Sing Sing administration!

Tribulations of the "Tribune."

From the N. Y. World.

A writer, who is reported to be one of the *Tribune* staff, has favored a monthly magazine with an interior view of the *Tribune*, in which he makes the following interesting disclosures relating to the economy of that office:—

"When business is dull and money is scarce, Sinclair advertises the *Tribune* extensively through the country press, and sows his posters, headed 'Now is the time to subscribe!' throughout every State in the Union. During the past winter there was hardly a post office in the United States but what was adorned with a colored *Tribune* poster. When business is brisk and money is plenty the *Tribune* eats its way into the affections of the people on its own merits, without advertising. Mr. Greeley writes the most of the *Tribune* advertisements, and especially those ringing double-leaded introductions to 'The Terms of the *Tribune*,' appearing on the editorial page. Such sentences as 'The Combat Deepens!' or 'Friends of Freedom and Humanity!' open an advertising argument in Mr. Greeley's best vein."

A writer who is so candid about the business affairs of the office can hardly be the same individual who stated one day that it took less time now to print the weekly than it did last year, and a day or two after that it did *not* take less time. His frankness is frightful, for it is an admission that subscriptions, receipts for advertising, and money matters generally, were at a very low ebb indeed during the past winter, when Mr. Sinclair was advertising the *Tribune* through the country press and sowing his posters. Still more interesting is the announcement that Mr. Greeley does the Men and Brethren business in the editorial page solely as an advertising dodge. When the "Combat Deepens," it means that it has already reached such a depth that the bottom of the money-drawer is plainly visible. "Friends of Freedom and Humanity" is uttered not so much in view of an assault on the life of Liberty as in reference to rapidly expiring subscriptions. All the Moral Ideas business, and the Humanity with a large H, and Potatoes with a large P, sum up the old story:—

"The contrabands singing the same old tune,
Two dollars a year for the weekly *Tribune*,
O let my people go."

If the *Tribune* would only follow the enterprising, liberal, and judicious course of the *World*, it need not advertise in the Skowhegan *Clarion*, or "sow posters" on the New Jersey cranberry patches, or, in other words and in other ways, admit the emptiness of its exchequer. The *Tribune's* circulation, especially its city circulation, is small because it confines itself to a small party. The *World* is willing to let its large and constantly increasing list of readers see what the opponents of Democracy as well as leading Democrats have to say. We published Blair's speech and as much as we could get of Stanton's side by side, in the same issue. We gave the Republican speeches of Fremont and Griswold. Our readers are fully informed of what the radicals do at all their great gatherings. As a consequence, we gain subscribers and have hosts of readers in both parties, and our liberality and perfect fairness have drawn thousands of subscribers from the *Herald*, *Sun*, and other radical sheets which pretend to be "independent." A live newspaper is its own best advertiser. The supplements which we publish three or four times a week, filled with fresh intelligence and matters of vital interest from all quarters, are better advertisements than all the posters Mr. Sinclair ever "sowed." Nor need the *World* make the confession that it must resort to country advertising and poster-pasting to replenish its treasury. Our enterprise as a newspaper has long ago enabled us to outstrip in circulation any and all papers which endeavor to keep themselves before the people by means of "colored posters," rather than by the contents of their columns. The fairness, fullness, freshness, and general merits of a good newspaper will "post" the people as well as itself, and bring the immediate returns which are manifest in every department, including the treasury of the *World*. The *Tribune's* magazine writer has frankly told how the *Tribune* tries to raise the wind, and we as freely tell the *Tribune* how to make it a strong and constantly swelling gale.

The Peace of Grant, the Grave of Liberty.

Petersburg (Va.) Index.

Wendell Phillips, who is the real leader of the radical party, and who always occupies an advanced position which it never fails to march up to, thus speaks of Grant in a recent number of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*:—

"The people have been largely educated to the nation's necessity and duty, and do not even affect to put off any share of it on the shoulders of Grant, or fancy that he can or will lead anybody, or in anything. They see in him a tool, not a leader."

The nomination of Grant by the radical party was owing solely to the fact that it did not have an available leader, and was forced to take an available tool. If Grant should prove less supple than the party leaders anticipate, he can easily be removed by impeachment, and the Chicago Convention made provisions for that contingency by appointing Colfax as his successor in case it became necessary to depose him. It has been said that in case Grant is elected it is his intention immediately to resign, retaining his present high and lucrative office, and hand the reins over to Colfax, confining himself simply to the execution of the decrees of the Government, should the army and navy be requisite for that purpose. Thus will be accomplished the fate which our great friend, De Tocqueville, feared and predicted for us. Let any of our readers turn to the concluding chapters of his great work, "Democracy in America," where he shows the strong tendency of all communities where the doctrine of equality prevails to relapse into a central despotism. The great problem in America where we have no aristocracy, is to maintain at once our individual freedom and the equality of each individual before the law.

The almost irresistible tendency among a great Democratic people is for the individual and the municipality to become helpless, and for the great central power to become absolute and omnipotent.

What De Tocqueville feared for us was that from a great republic, prolific of great men, of heroic souls, and independent manly genius, we would sink into a great nation of little men.

We would become vassals to a vast and mild despotism, which would deprive us at once of the wish and the will to be free, and whose all-pervading power would not be the less despotic and irresponsible, because an enervated and debased people themselves appointed the instrument by which it will be administered. He points out that such a Government will give us peace, and that this is the attraction which it will offer, and that in some weak and unguarded moment, following the turbulence of civil war, the nation will accept the fatal bribe and exchange liberty, freedom, independence and glory, for equality, despotic peace, and inglorious ease.

A tone of mournful foreboding pervades the conclusion of this great man's work on American Democracy. When we first read it before the war, we did not share in his apprehensions. But the course of events has proved that the prophetic intuitions of his genius are probably about to be demonstrated by the inexorable logic of events.

He did not, however, quite despair of our Republic. He pointed out the way of escape. It is yet open to us. Let us reanimate the form of our government and our Constitution with the great spirit of its founders, and we shall have the repose which accompanies the achievement of great and noble purposes, the rest which follows high and heroic and successful action and the calm satisfaction which pervades the glowing hearts of a people upon the humblest of whom its government dare not tread, and yet for the humblest of whom all the thunders of its power will awaken to avenge a wrong inflicted by a foreign hand.

Such repose, such rest, such satisfaction is promised by the success of the great National, Union, Constitutional, Democratic party.

The peace of radicalism and Grant is the peace of death and despotism. To accept it is to lie down in the dust with all nations who have lost their freedom, to whose graves the Muse of History mournfully points and bids us beware.

Profit and Loss.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The Democratic platform declares that the Five-twenty bonds must be paid off in paper money, now worth seventy cents on the dollar. We have asked repeatedly whether the paper money is to be raised by taxing the people or by printing it. Leading Democrats differ in their answers. Some say by taxation, some by printing.

Mr. Pendleton, who would be Mr. Seymour's Secretary of the Treasury if Mr. Seymour were elected, is most specific in his plan. He would meet the $500,000,000 already redeemable by printing the greenbacks, except the small amount provided by selling the surplus gold in the treasury; and would withdraw the national bank notes, amounting to nearly $300,000,000, as a compensation. He would thus increase the aggregate paper issues by some $125,000,000. The increase in the active currency would be about $200,000,000, because the greenbacks now held as reserve by banks would be released.

The shock to the credit of the Government by such a step would put the premium on gold very high. Every one per cent. of depreciation of the currency, with eight hundred millions of it in circulation, would tax the people eight millions of dollars. The total result could not fail to be a random tax on the wages, salaries, and savings of the people, of much more than the full value of the portion of the bonds repudiated.

But let us leave Mr. Pendleton's plan entirely out of the question. Let us assume, that the more moderate views of those who would pay off the bonds with the present greenbacks are the true expounders of the platform. Let us even suppose that the Government could raise a surplus of $500,000,000 next year, to redeem the bonds of 1862, without oppressive taxes; and could pay off the bonds without depreciating the currency.

What is the profit, and what the loss? The creditors of the nation, who have bargained for $500,000,000, would receive only $350,000,000. Here would be a clear saving of $150,000,000 to the people. If there be 40,000,000 of people, the net gain to each person would be $3·75. Each family of six persons, that lost nothing by the bonds or the currency, would be the richer by $22·50.

On the other hand, something would be lost. The pride which each American has justly taken in his fatherland would be gone forever. The nation would be stained, dishonored, disgraced before the world. The cause of government by the people, in so far as it is identified with us, would be made a byword and a reproach throughout Christendom. Our national self-respect would be gone; and we and our children forever would be made conscious that we belong to a community of swindlers, a country whose honor cannot be trusted.

During the late war one fact helped the Union cause in Europe more than a thousand arguments. It was that Massachusetts fought for the Union, and Mississippi against it. Massachusetts had always paid her debts with honor, and was respected. Mississippi had cheated her creditors, and was despised.

Here was a fact widely known, and appealing in a practical form, which they could understand, to the people of Europe. Thousands of them rejected the Rebel bonds, and bought the Union bonds, in consequence of it. Thousands more gave their sympathies and hopes to the people whom they knew to be honest, against Jefferson Davis and his followers, whom they knew to be dishonest.

The Democratic platform proposes that the nation shall throw away the policy of Massachusetts, and adopt that of Mississippi. If we do it, we throw away the proud reputation and conscious honor with which the men of Massachusetts and of the Union have been able to face the world. We embrace for ourselves, our children, and our country, the universal contempt which civilized nations have given to the repudiators of Mississippi.

The question is a fair one. The profit and loss are before the people. Each man must judge for himself which is worth the most to him, the honor and dignity of his country, or the sum of $3·74. Every father of a large family must decide for himself and his children, whether he would rather leave them citizens of a respected and glorious community, or receive, for their disgrace and his use, the profit of $22·50.

Would it not be a pitiful sight to see the men of 1861, who gave their sons and brothers for the honor and the safety of this land, sell it all from them, in the day of its triumph, for $3·75 per head! If that which, three years ago, we rejoiced to secure at the cost of a dearly loved life for nearly every family, should now be traded off by the friends of the heroic dead for twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per household!

The honor of the United States, the good faith of their people, the fame of their successes, and the dearly bought fruits of their terrible struggle, are in the hands of the people. A body of ambitious politicians bids for them all, and offers you, citizens, $3·75 each, if you will sell them out and part with them forever. The question for November is, are you for sale? and is that your price?

Return of the Rebels to Power.

From the N. Y. Times.

A dread of the return of the Rebels to power is to-day the dominant feeling of the Northern masses. It is that which gives vigor and earnestness to the Republican movement. It overrides all cavil about the wisdom of Republican rule, and silences all complaint about the unconstitutionality of radical action. Grant the justice of all these charges; let it be conceded that Congress has been just as ultra and unreasonable as is alleged—acknowledge the truth of whatever the Democratic organs see fit to say about military despotism, ruinous taxation, and an oppressive debt;—all these evils are felt to be infinitely less than that involved in giving the Rebels renewed ascendancy in the councils of the nation.

Nor is it at all surprising that this should be so. What these men did when they had power before is a good criterion of what they would do should they get it again. They had power, without stint, down to 1860; and the use they made of it plunged the nation into war. The Rebellion was the direct and inevitable result of their ascendancy. They sought to perpetuate their sway; and when they found it had come to an end, they tried to break up the nation they could no longer rule. If they were again to get the power they had before, they would again use it for the same ends. They would again put the national existence in jeopardy, rather than share political power with any other class of citizens, or accept the principles which the war has established.

Until the meeting of the Democratic National Convention their purposes were vague and their plans indefinite. But the place assigned them in that Convention made them bold. The certainty that they would have the alliance and support of the whole Democratic party made them reckless; and they proclaimed openly the means by which they would seek a restoration of power and the objects for which they would use it.

They intend to overthrow and "disperse" the local governments newly established in the Southern States. They intend to break up their Legislatures—to drive their Governors, elected by their people, out of office—to silence their courts of justice, to nullify their laws, and sweep away every vestige of the civil authority they have established. And then they intend to establish new governments, to elect new officers, and to make new laws to suit themselves. And all this they intend to do by the action of the President whom they hope to elect—by compelling him, as their party representative and tool, to use the army for this purpose, and to force the acquiescence of Congress in this violent overthrow of governments which have been established and are now in active, effective operation under the sanction of the national authority.

What is this but revolution? Even if the Southern State Governments were not created in accordance with constitutional forms, they are still *de facto* governments, erected in accordance with the will of the people, and by the direct action of the people themselves. They are discharging all the functions of government, and are performing, with more or less success, all its duties. If the Democrats seek to change them, let them do it in the regular, peaceful mode provided by the Constitution—by the action of the people themselves. Let them appeal to the Supreme Court and to the popular vote. If they secure a verdict in their favor from those tribunals, they will have no difficulty in carrying it into effect. But if they discard them and attempt to carry their point by resort to violence and force, they will again encounter, in their second attempt at revolution, as they did in their first, the force of the nation, with the Government of the nation to wield and direct it.

The people do not desire any such renewal of strife, nor do they intend to permit it. The open attempt of the Rebels to regain power has aroused the strongest and sternest opposition. It has infused into the ranks of the Republican party the utmost enthusiasm and energy. The Democratic party, by giving the Rebel element the control and direction of its policy, has awakened to renewed life and action the patriotic spirit which crushed the Rebellion, and which will crush this attempt to renew its aims and efforts. Since Wade Hampton, and Forrest, and Beauregard, and all the most violent leaders of the Rebellion have come to be the foremost leaders of the Democratic party, and are found now marshalling the great mass of that party, as they marshalled the hosts of the Rebellion, to the contest against Grant and the National Government, there is no room for doubt as to the aim and temper of the contest. It is a renewal of the old struggle. It is an effort to restore the Rebels to power. And to that the loyal people of the whole country are invincibly opposed.

A Bad Business.

From the N. Y. World.

How is this? In his late exculpatory report, Major-General Meade thus speaks of certain proceedings in the case of G. W. Ashburn, a leading Georgia radical killed in a negro brothel at Columbus, in that State, on the night of the 30th of March last:—

"Hence many arrests were made of parties who were subsequently released, on its being proved that they were neither participators nor had any knowledge of the case. In all these cases the parties were well treated, and on being discharged were paid the usual witness fees for the period they were removed from their business."

It will be seen here that the "many" arrested parties were released on proving their innocence, the presumption being, of course, that they were guilty—not a very hopeful indication, by-the-by, of the spirit in which General Meade went into this business. Next we have it stated—first, that these parties were "well treated;" and, second, paid, on release, "the usual witness fees." Why they were paid any witness fees at all when they were arrested and confined, not as witnesses but criminals, does not appear, and suggests the application of a *douceur* as hush money; but, be that as it may, in a communication appearing in the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of the 20th inst., it is denied that at least nine of these persons ever received a cent, their names being given as the brothers Marks, William Cash, Cliff B. Grimes, James Lawrence, and Dreury Lawrence, confined in the cells at Atlanta Barracks, and William Bedell, Thomas W. Grimes, and Robert Ennis, kept in the Columbia jail. It is also stated in that communication that the scene of incarceration was in "dirty, filthy cells," which it is submitted is not being "well treated." Now all this, perhaps, may not be of much importance in one view of the case, but in another it is certainly worthy of note that in the brief compass of nine lines General Meade manages to say that he arrested men on suspicion, held them as guilty till proved innocent, treated them well by putting them in filthy cells, and paid them as witnesses when he had laid them by the heels as assassins. This is a bad business, and it cannot be conceded that the exculpatory report makes it any better.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA

SALT FISH COMPANY.

TRADE MARK

DESICCATED COD FISH FOR FAMILY USE.

ONE POUND EQUAL TO FOUR POUNDS RAW FISH.

Warranted to keep in any climate for any number of years. Great saving in freight, shrinkage, and decay. One-third of a pound makes a meal for seven persons.

Sample cases 24 and 48 pounds each.

Sold by all Grocers, and manufactured by the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, LEDGER PLACE, rear of No. 52 North SECOND St., Philad.

9 15 tuthsalm

PATENTED JULY 7, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA EAST INDIA

COCOANUT COMPANY,

TRADE MARK. LEDGER PLACE

Rear No. 52 North SECOND St., Philada.,

MANUFACTURERS

PREPARED COCOANUT, FOR PIES, PUDDINGS, CAKES, ETC. ETC. [9 15 tuthsalm

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR

GREEN GINGER,

MUSTARD SEED, SPICES. ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7]rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern Distr ct of Pennsylvania.

NICHOLAS BALLIET, of Ph ladelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge a meeting of creditors will be held on the 15th day of October 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before the Register, EDWIN T. CHASE, Esq. at No. 618 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted.

The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia at 10 o'clock A. M., when the parties interested may show cause against such discharge.

Attested by the Clerk and Register in the name of the Judge under seal of the Court. 9 15 tu 31

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

At Philadelphia, September 21, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of P. F. FOY, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

E. COOPER SHAPLEY, Assignee,

No. 129 S. FIFTH Street,

To the creditors of said bankrupt. 9 22 th3t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assigned Estate of JOSEPH L. KEEN.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM M. SMITH, Assignee of JOSEPH L. KEEN, for the benefit of creditors, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, October 6th, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

9 24 thstu5t*

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDing-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 19 to 10 1

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., 9 7 mwf4w Head Master.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,

will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7. 9 1 tuthslm E. & J. ROGERS.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on THURSDAY, October 1. Introductory by Professor E. SPENCER MILLER, at 3 o'clock P. M. 9 21 9t

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 204 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 508 S. TENTH Street. 9 11 tf

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING

AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

PHILADELPHIA [8 30 stuthsf

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN

NO. 1735 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WINES, ETC.

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11]

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA R. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2609 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 12

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., and will be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND MAHOGANY SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthly

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 22 2m

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 11rp PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,

with first-class Board,

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.

Reference required. 9 11

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes. All work warranted. 3 11]

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP,

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 43 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 3]

FROM EUROPE.

Death of Count Walewski.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Count Walewski, formerly President of the Corps Legislatif, and lately member of the Privy Council, died yesterday, aged 58 years. He was a son of Napoleon I by a Polish lady.

The *Moniteur* has the following news from Spain:—

Alcony, a city of about 30,000 inhabitants, in the province of Alicante, has revolted.

Three ships appeared yesterday (Sunday) off the town of Carthagena. It is supposed they formed part of General Prim's fleet.

Marshal Paiva, of the Royal army, is still recruiting. It is said that the town of Leon has pronounced for the rebels. It is also reported that Saragossa has rebelled, and that General Juan Peszuela, Count of Chesti, was killed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Board of Aldermen, which, for more than three months past, has failed to effect a complete organization, adjusted their differences between the two political parties to-night, by the adoption of a resolution fixing that Alderman Richards, Republican, would resign the chair provided the board will elect another Republican to the place, and accordingly Richards resigned. Alderman Moore, Democrat, also resigned his claims to the same position. These gentlemen had both claimed to be elected President, and had often attempted, as civil officers, to conduct the proceedings at the same time. The difficulty being now removed, the board elected Alderman Grinder, Republican, President.

The Alabama committee will probably leave Washington on their return to that State on Tuesday evening. They expect to-morrow, in accordance with the assurances of the President, that an order will be issued to General Meade to take the necessary precautionary measures to prevent disturbances at the ensuing election, by a proper distribution of troops now in Alabama and of those which may in addition be furnished.

A member of the Alabama Legislature, not connected with the committee, now here, says Governor Smith's veto of the bill authorizing the election of Presidential electors by the Legislature has not yet been considered by that body.

It will probably be sustained, but a popular election to choose members of the electoral college requires additional legislation, about which there is no doubt. A majority of the Legislative Committee, now in Washington, are represented as opposed to any election, being apprehensive of bloody results, unless the Republicans allow it to go by default. The Governor and a majority of the committee, and possibly a majority of both branches of the Alabama Legislature, do not entertain these fears, and are favorable to taking the sense of the people at all hazards.

The Texas Democracy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Advices through army sources from an officer at Marshall, Texas, say that the country in his neighborhood and that of Shreveport is overrun by robbers; that all the roads are entirely unsafe except for considerable armed bodies, and that a freebooter roams the country with over 100 men, well mounted and armed. About the 1st inst. they captured a train of forty government wagons loaded with supplies.

The commanding officer at Sulphur Springs, Texas, a post garrisoned by a small company of the 26th infantry, had sent an express to Gen. Hayden, commanding at Marshall, stating that if not reinforced, this garrison, which was surrounded, would be slaughtered. A company of the 15th infantry, and fifty picked men besides, had just started to reinforce him.

Illness of Dr. Gurley.

The Rev. Dr. Gurley, an eminent Presbyterian minister of this city, is lying very ill, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

Henry L. Noyes, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Storekeeper to-day, and Levin Willey, Gauger, Fifteenth Pennsylvania district.

Naval Changes.

Commander Homer C. Blake is ordered to the command of the Swatara, belonging to the European squadron, relieving Commander Jeffers.

Tobacco and Snuff.

Commissioner Rollins, in reply to a tobacco firm in Lynchburg, says that all their tobacco and snuff, most of which is branded tax free, having been manufactured prior to 1862, while the remainder is branded from five to fifteen cents per pound, which shall not be disposed of prior to January 1 next, and all which they may purchase, tax paid, but not packed and stamped according to law, and have on hand, will have to be repacked and stamped after that date.

The Case of Mudd, Arnold and Spangler.

The Attorney General's Office has received a copy of the opinion of Judge Boynton, of the Southern District of Florida, on the application for a writ of habeas corpus to release from imprisonment Mudd, Arnold and Spangler, who were sentenced by military commission in the spring of 1865 to confinement at Dry Tortugas, on conviction of conspiracy to take the life of Abraham Lincoln. The two points relied upon in support of the affirmation of this question were: First. The military commission had, at the time and place at which it was held, no jurisdiction to try and sentence for the offence with which those persons were charged. Second. If they were rightfully imprisoned up to the 4th of July last, they were pardoned by the President's proclamation of that date and ought now to be set at liberty. Ex parte Milligan was a case in point.

He found no difficulty in classing the offence as a military one; and with this opinion arrived at, the conclusion followed that the proper tribunal for the trial of those engaged in it was a military tribunal. The proclamation plainly excludes all persons standing in the position of these petitioners, whether they have been convicted or not. It pardons the crime of treason. That is, it pardons persons who have levied war against the United States, or given aid and comfort to their enemies, within the laws and usages of war; but it pardons no person who has transgressed the laws of war—no spy, no assassin, and no person who has been guilty of barbarous treatment to prisoners. For these reasons, elaborately set forth, the writ was denied.

Sales of Arms Prohibited.

The Secretary of War has issued an order suspending for the present the sale of all government arms, ammunition, &c.

Jeff. Davis' Trial.

It is believed in official quarters that Jefferson Davis will not be tried in the October term of the United States Court in Virginia.

From Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 28.—The Avalanche's Helena (Arkansas), letter of yesterday says: Yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Joe W. Maley, with a posse, surrounded the cabin of a notorious man named Lee Morrison, who had killed several persons last winter. He shot and maimed for life Sheriff Bart Taylor, on attempting to arrest him, and recently knocked the jailor in the head and escaped to the hills, where he has been a terror to all the people.

No sooner had the Sheriff's posse knocked at the door yesterday, when Morrison fired, instantly killing Mr. Maley. The others attempted to close on him, when he made desperate resistance, severely wounding Perry Neagle, and Andy Barnes, colored. He then escaped to the woods. News of the affair spread like wildfire, and soon fully a hundred men were scouring the woods, and succeeded in finding Morrison, whose arm was broken, and having a wound in his side. A vote was taken on the spot, all voting in favor of hanging him, which was accordingly done.

General J. C. Hindman, late of the confederate army, was assassinated at his residence last night. The Superintendent of Police received a dispatch this afternoon, directing him to arrest a man named Robbins, a passenger on the Shreve, who, it is believed, committed the deed. Robbins was arrested and sent back. He is from Springfield, Missouri, and served under Hindman. He stoutly denies being the murderer.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—A fire occurred this evening in Adams' block, in Washington street, near the Post-office, occasioned by the bursting of a gas pipe in the basement of the Commercial Advertiser newspaper office. A large five-story building in the rear was entirely destroyed, occupied by Matthews & Warner, proprietors of the Commercial Advertiser and an extensive job printing office, Adams & Co., wholesale tobacco manufacturers, and Clay, Cosack & Co., lithographers.

The front building was occupied by the above named parties, also by the Platt Fruit and Oyster Company, assessors of internal revenue and several law offices. The loss is probably $750,000. Matthews & Warner lost their entire stock—tripe, preserves, paper, &c., valued at $110,000. Insurance $68,000. The other losses are generally insured. The internal revenue papers were saved.

The furniture establishment of Briton & Harrison, in Janesville, Wisconsin, together with a block of wooden buildings adjoining, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $16,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Nomination of General Butler.

SALEM, Sept. 28.—General Butler, after his nomination by the Republican Convention for Congress to-day, was called before the Convention and made a speech. He was frequently interrupted by applause. He said: By this cordial greeting, by your personal kindness, by the high honor of a nomination as a representative worthy of the support of the Republican party of the district, conferred with such unanimity, I am made so deeply your debtor as to be too poor in thanks ever to repay. I can acknowledge the obligation only by renewed efforts in your service in the duties which you have devolved upon me. For I do not permit myself to doubt that in Massachusetts, in Essex district, a nomination so unanimously made by the delegates of the Republican party, chosen by its primary assemblies in every town and city in the district, is an election.

In so believing I am not unmindful that the names of some one hundred and fifty persons, obtained after the most persistent drumming, have appeared, attached to a call asking "All their fellow-citizens opposed to returning Gen. Butler to Congress, and who cannot in honor sanction or be responsible for the issue he has himself raised, to meet in this city on Monday next." If all should come who would be eligible and sympathetic under such a call, I should, indeed, fear the result, notwithstanding your hearty and efficient support. Seymour and Blair, Lee and Beauregard, Wade Hampton and Forrest, Wise, Mumford and Booth, all the rebel hosts, living and dead, will fraternize with the signers of that call in a movement to oppose the return of General Butler to Congress, and each of them will lay his hand on the place where his heart ought to be, and affirm upon his traitorous honor that he cannot sustain the issues Gen. Butler has raised.

For himself, during the last seven years he has been in the service of his country. The safety of the Republican party of this district lies in the fact that there are too few men of that mind in Massachusetts, and especially in Essex, to make a meeting inconveniently large, nor am I frightful of the common rumors that these gentlemen and their coadjutors have raised $40,000 with which to purchase the defeat of the Republican party in this district.

He stated that the sum was too small, and that forty millions could not accomplish the defeat of the Republican party and himself in that district. He admitted the right of men to vote for whom they chose; but said no man who belongs to the party, and claims to act with that party and for its good, has a right to organize his own views and wishes against the properly expressed will of the party through its regularly constituted authorities. To do so is to rebel, and by so doing he puts himself outside the party.

He continued to denounce the action of the gentlemen who have opposed his nomination, and charged that his financial views were only the pretext, not the real cause of their opposition. These financial opinions harmonized with those of Senators Sherman and Morton, and other members of the party. Upon this question he announced himself as agreeing fully with the Chicago platform—"that the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all the bondholders, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the law under which it was contracted." I am not conscious of having uttered anything which contravenes it.

He agreed with the platform also that the time for paying the debt should be extended over a long period, and that it should be funded at a lower rate of interest. While he had said the letter of the law would permit the payment of the debt in greenbacks, he believed the latter should be paid in gold as soon as the resources of the nation will admit of it. With the election of General Grant assuring peace in the south, prosperity would return and increase throughout the whole country, rendering this question one of no importance.

At the close of his speech General Butler presented a resolution embodying the general principles of the progressive Republican party, which was unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

Cricket Match.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The international cricket match between the All England eleven and the United States twenty-two, selected from the Boston and other clubs in Massachusetts, the St. George and other New York clubs, and Young America and other Philadelphia clubs, began to-day. A heavy rain set in on Saturday night and continued all through Sunday and Sunday night. To-day it cleared off and the weather is fine.

The ground was very wet, the new turf soft and the outer field rough, with water standing in pools. Willsher says it is the worst ground he ever saw. There was a large attendance of spectators. The twenty-two won the toss, and put the eleven to the wicket, against Norley and Charles Newhall's bowling, which, together with the fielding, was very good.

It was supposed that it would be impossible for the eleven to get runs, because the ground was so dead. The fielding was very sharp. The play commenced at two o'clock, with Humphreys and Jupp going to the bat. They were very cautious. On the seventh over Humphreys was caught by Norley in a slip from Newhall; one wicket down for three runs. On the thirty-seventh over Jupp was bowled out by Norley for only three runs, after he had assisted Smith running thirty. On the next over Smith was caught by Hammond from Newhall at the point; three wickets down, thirty-three runs. Griffith and Freeman went together to the bats. Freeman was bowled out by Newhall, the stump being ripped out of the ground.

The score now stood four wickets down and 35 runs. The betting was decidedly in favor of the twenty-two. Rowbotham then joined Griffith, who was batting freely, but Rowbotham soon retired for one run, having been caught out by Newhall, bowled by Norley. Five wickets down and 48 runs. Pooley went in on the 43d over, and went out for only five runs, when time was called on the 53d over. 250 balls had been thrown. Griffith went out for 41 runs by brilliant batting. The total when time was called was 80 runs, and the English stock rising. There is every appearance of continuous fine weather.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Sept. 28.—On Saturday night, in New Kent county, Mrs. Stewart, a widow, was murdered and her corpse burned, with the building in which she lived. John Williams, the farm manager, was also murdered and robbed of $500 in gold. Four houses have recently been burned in the same neighborhood. Some military will be sent there.

A special to the Dispatch says a train on the Central Railroad, with 200 of the 29th Infantry, bound from Washington for Tennessee, ran off the track this afternoon, near Gordonsville, killing four and wounding a large number. Four cars went off. Three companies of the same regiment left here to-day for Tennessee.

STAUNTON, Sept. 28.—The citizens of Staunton and adjoining county held an enthusiastic meeting in the court-house to-day, to consider the propriety of appointing delegates to represent them in the Commercial Convention which convenes in Norfolk on the 14th proximo. Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart in the chair; Colonel James H. Skinner, secretary. Stirring and eloquent speeches were made by General Echols, Colonel J. Marshall McCue, Hon. John B. Baldwin, and Colonel Bolivar Christian. A resolution authorizing the Chairman to appoint fifteen delegates was adopted, to which were added the Chairman and secretary. The Virginia and Tennessee, Southside, and Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads pass delegates free. Other roads will doubtless follow suit.

The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are going east crowded with returning visitors from the mountains and springs. Only fifty persons are at Green Briar, White Sulphur. Among the number is Secretary Browning, who will leave there next Thursday, and arrive in Washington on Friday evening.

Great preparations are being made for the agricultural fair to be held here, commencing on the 27th proximo. A very large crowd is anticipated.

Further of the Bethlehem Accident.

BETHLEHEM, Sept. 28.—The following is a corrected list of the names of the killed and wounded as far as could be ascertained:

Isaac Dotts, of Philadelphia, brakesman, killed instantly; Joseph Schaatt, of Philadelphia, dangerously injured about the head; Moses N. Coolbaugh, of Allentown, ankle broken; Wm. P. Weiss, of Allentown, slightly bruised; S. A. Steckle, of Bethlehem, slightly wounded; D. J. Godshalk, of the Bethlehem Daily Times, slightly injured on the head; D. McGlathery, freight agent North Pennsylvania Railroad; seriously; Jos. Bright, Bethlehem, seriously internally; W. A. Bowman, Bethlehem, serious scalp wound; W. Eoch, Easton, bone broken and bruised about the head; Mrs. Frank Ward, Bethlehem, bruised about the head. About twenty more received slight bruises.

The physicians of Bethlehem and South Bethlehem were summoned immediately, who rendered good service to the wounded.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—It is reported that the President of the Grand Trunk Railway has received instructions from England to close the road from Richmond to the river Du Loup, in consequence of the loss it entails.

A dispatch from Halifax says there is a growing dissatisfaction among the repealers at Mr. Howe's course. He is very reticent, and does not contradict the reports of his having accepted the situation.

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—Isaac C. Morton and Chas. E. Thompson, the express robbers, were discharged on the ground that the crime with which they were charged does not come under the treaty. The magistrate intimated that he had no doubt of their guilt, but by his interpretation of law he had no alternative but to discharge them.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Sept. 28.—The Senate took up the regular order of the day, which was the consideration of the bill declaring the ineligibility of freedmen to hold office, and it was tabled for the present.

The bill to prevent common carriers from discriminating as to persons on account of color or race was lost.

The bill forbidding the formation of military companies and the drilling of the same was passed.

The Democrats held a meeting in this city on Saturday night. The meeting was addressed by General Gordon and others. General Gordon made a decidedly pacific speech, asserting that the south is disposed to accept the situation whatever the result of the Presidential election.

Hon. Alexander Stephens will attend the great fair to be held in this city from the 6th to the 10th of October, and will give public readings for the benefit of the First Baptist Church.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—General Banks delivered a long address to the workingmen of Charlestown this evening. He reviewed some of the acts of the last and present Congress, especially the eight-hour law, which he said was but a preliminary step toward a co-operation between the employers and the employed.

The time would soon come when the laborer would receive a part of the profits of his employer as a compensation. He held that the national debt must be paid in gold and silver, as promised when the loans were created; and if the people repudiate this they repudiate their own interests.

General Banks was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged applause.

From Maine.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 28.—Returns from all the cities and towns of the State, nearly all official, and furnished to the Associated Press from the Secretary of State's office, exhibit the following result:

Chamberlain, - - -	75,627
Pillsbury, - - -	55,455
Total vote, - - -	131,082

Chamberlain's majority, 20,172.

It is the opinion at the Secretary's Office that with the correction of returns by official report, and the addition of a few plantations not yet counted, the majority for Chamberlain will be increased from 200 to 300 beyond the above figures.

From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Governor Warmouth's veto of the Negro Equality bill was sustained in the House to-day. The vote was a tie—32 to 32.

In the House to-day a bill was introduced and passed to a third reading, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, entitled an act to enforce the provisions of the thirteenth article of the constitution of Louisiana, which is almost identical with the Equality bill just vetoed, excepting that it makes infractions thereof a cause for civil action, and gives preference in the docket to suits brought under its provisions.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—A mass meeting was held in Father Matthew's Temperance Hall, last night, for the purpose of taking action upon the suspension of Dr. McMullen, of St. Patrick's Church, by Bishop Duggan. Resolutions sustaining Dr. McMullen were discussed at length, and finally adopted by a large majority. The friends of the Bishop then left the hall in a body.

Subscription lists were opened for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum to pay Dr. McMullen's expenses to Rome. A considerable sum was subscribed.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—Captain Frederick H. Brandt died suddenly in this city this morning, of paralysis. He had just returned from Europe, whither he went for the benefit of his health. He was captain of the first German guards organized in this city, in 1837. He resided in the west a number of years. In his pocket was found a commission as justice of the peace for Cass county, Ind., dated 1866; also, papers showing him to have been the agent for several insurance companies of that State. The body was taken in charge of by the Masons. He was aged about seventy years.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLITICAL.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at Twenty-second and Callowhill streets. Early in the evening a large Grant and Colfax flag was unfurled. Judge Kelley and others made spirited addresses.

—A splendid meeting was held at Fourth and Union streets last night, of which Col. Thomas Fitzgerald was president. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was also addressed by Hon. Charles Gibbons and Lieutenant Reeves.

—The Twelfth Ward Campaign Club paraded for the first time last night. They were 300 strong, under the command of William Andress. They proceeded to the residence of E. J. Spangler, No. 515 Brown street, where they were presented with a handsome silk banner, by the ladies of the ward. The presentation speech was made by Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., and William E. Littleton, Esq., received it on behalf of the campaigners.

—The Invincibles made another of their handsome and imposing parades last evening, and marched to the Second Congressional meeting, at Broad and Fitzwater streets.

—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held last night at Broad and Fitzwater streets. A stand was erected and beautifully decorated with flags and lamps. Over three thousand persons were present, and listened with great interest to the speakers. The meeting was organized by the selection of John Price Wetherill as President. Addresses were made by Hon. Charles O'Neill, Titian J. Coffey, Colonel William McMichael, and others.

—There was a fracas last night between the Keystone Club and members of the Invincibles, at Seventh and Chesnut streets, during which a member of the latter was shot in the hand. The latter were standing on the sidewalk as the Keystoners were passing, one of whom struck an Invincible. Reserve Officer De Haven then attempted to interfere, when he was set upon and beaten very badly about the head and body. It was then that the shot was fired which struck the member of the Invincibles.

—The Committee of the Invincibles who are charged by the club with arranging for the entertainment of the visiting veterans of the war, met yesterday at their rooms. A large number of our citizens visited the Committee and extended the hospitalities of their homes to the brave visitors. The Committee will sit again to-day, and those who have accommodations to spare for the first two or three days of October should not fail to notify the Committee.

—The Campaign Club, under the marshalship of Colonel William B. Mann, was out in its strength last evening, and visited the various Republican gatherings.

—The various Democratic organizations also paraded last evening.

MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, at the Blockley Almshouse, President John M. Whitall in the chair.

The house agent reported the following census of the house for the week ending September 26, 1868:—

Number in the house at 12 o'clock, noon.	3006
Same time last year	2910
Increase	96

The Board then proceeded to elect two resident physicians, to fill vacancies occasioned by resignation. Dr. Hough was elected, and the election to fill the other vacancy was then postponed until the next meeting.

The Committee on Accounts reported a number of bills, for which warrants were directed to be drawn upon the City Treasury in payment of the same.

The Steward's requisitions were read and granted. Adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING OF SELECT COUNCIL.—A special meeting of Select Council was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering bills from Common Council.

The resolution from Common Council changing the place of voting in the Seventh division, Nineteenth ward, was concurred in.

Mr. Gillingham called up the bill making the transfer of items in the appropriation to the Highway Department, which was passed.

The resolution from Common Council, authorizing the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to advertise for plans for a bridge over the Schuylkill at Fairmount, was postponed.

The following bills were concurred in:—The resolution to macadamize Green street, from Walnut to Chelton avenue, Twenty-second ward; the resolution for the continuation of a sewer on Fifteenth street, from Filbert to Market; resolution to pave Thirty-eighth street, from Market street to Haverford road; the resolution authorizing sewers on Union street, west of Third; Sixth street, from Poplar to Wager; Poplar street, from Broad to Fifth; Eighth street, from Reed to Cross; the resolution changing the location of the Shiffler Hose Company; resolution directing the grading, paving, and curbing of the footways of Thirty-fourth street; the resolution authorizing the grading of Twenty-ninth street from Ridge avenue to York street; the resolution authorizing the paving of Third street from Morris to Susquehanna avenue; the resolution with reference to the bridge over the Reading Railroad; the resolution authorizing the paving of Mulberry street, Twenty-first ward; the resolution to pave Woodland street; the resolution of instruction to the City Treasurer in regard to the payment of city warrants. Adjourned.

THE RACES.—The following is a summary of the races yesterday afternoon at Point Breeze Park:—

Harry D	2	2	1	1	1
Frank	1	1	3	2	4
Lady Lightfoot	4	3	2	3	2
Gazelle	3	4	4	4	3

Time—2 33, 2:36, 2:36¼, 2:36¾, 2:35¾.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5:54 | MOON SETS....3:42
SUN SETS....5:46 | HIGH WATER....12:34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, JOHN D. TAYLOR. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 16
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 18
Atalanta	London	New York	Sept. 19
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Sept. 19
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Alsatian	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 23
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 24
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26
Java	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26

FOR EUROPE.

China	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 30
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 30
Smidt	New York	Bremen	Sept. 30
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Oct. 1
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 3
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 3
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 3
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 6
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 7
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana via Nas.	Oct. 1
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 1
Grenada	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct. 1
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Oct. 2
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 5
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Oct. 6
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Oct. 8

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

N. G. barque Hilda, Nissen, London, Workman & Co.
Brig E. A. Barnard, Crowell, Genoa, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Alex. Milliken, Gray, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, St. Jago, Workman & Co.
Schr Wm. Flint, Towers, Salem, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Mary Ella, Haley, Gloucester, do.
Schr J. R. Van Dusen, Foster, Portland, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Jas. Satterthwaite, Long, Salem, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Warren Blake, Messervy, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, Salem, J. Rommel, Jr.
Sch't W. Whildin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, from Liverpool Aug. 19, with mdse. and 225 passengers to Cope Brothers. Cabin passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Phipps, Aug. 22, in St. George's Channel, during a heavy gale, lost sails, etc.; 16th inst. lat 45 N., long. 49 W., passed a large iceberg; 24th inst. lat. 40 10, long. 69 16, exchanged signals with ship Cornelius Grinnell, bound east.

Brig Meteor, Anderson, 7 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Alex. Milliken, Gray, from Lansaville via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Brig Sportsman, Morton, 5 days from Salem, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, 7 days from Portland, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Brig Wenonah, Davis, 10 days from Bath, with ice to captain.

Schr Ella M. Pennell, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Tatem & Calvin & Co.

Schr J. B. Marsh, Marshall, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr William and James, Outen, from James river, with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Stanford, 8 days from Charleston, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr J. R. Clements, Price, 5 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to J. R. Moorehead & Co.

Schr Warren Blake, Messervy, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Aurora (new), Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John Johnson, McBride, from Boston.

Schr Jas. Satterthwaite, Long, from Boston.

Steamtug America, Virden, from Cape Henlopen, Brought in ship Tonawanda. Passed in the bay, barque Sir Colin Campbell, from Ivigtut; another barque from Ivigtut, name unknown; a foreign barque from London; another barque, unknown; and one brig, from the West Indies.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 16th inst.

Steamship Brunette, Hewe, hence, at New York 27th inst.

Steamer Massey, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 26th inst.

Barque Koenos, Wierichs, hence for Hamburg, at Plymouth 15th inst.

Barque Royal Arch Stanley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Santander 10th inst.

Barque Diana, Michaelis, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Falmouth 14th inst.

Barque C. H. Ring, Ayers, for Philadelphia sailed from Dublin 15th inst.

Barque Onkel, Homeyer, for Bremen via Philadelphia cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Freeman Dennis, Fletcher, hence, off Havre 15th instant.

Brig Escort, Baker, hence, at Trieste 9th inst.

Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, hence, at Cronstadt 9th inst.

Brigs Birchard & Torrey, Frisbie, from Providence, and Essex, Sleeper, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, were below New York 27th inst.

Schr Minnie, Hudson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 18th inst., with yellow pine lumber.

Schr Woodruff Sims, Pharo, hence, at New York 26th inst.

Schr M. L. Wedmore, Carey from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.

Schr J. P. Myers, Hellwood, hence, at New York 27th inst.

Schr R. P. King, Bliven, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 27th inst.

Schrs E. M. Hamilton, Smith, and Joel Van Zandt, for Philadelphia were loading at Savannah 24th inst.

Schr Abigail Haley, Haley, hence, at Boston 26th inst., and cleared again to return.

Schr Edw. Ewing, McDevitt, hence, at Washington 26th inst.

Schr Wm. Donnelly, Hunter, hence, at Alexandria 25th inst.

Schr Hattie E. Dodge, Freemen, from Portland for Windsor, N. S., to load for Philadelphia, at Eastport 18th inst.

Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Corson, hence, at Warren 24th inst.

Schr Caroline C Haynes, hence for Newburyport, at Newport 26th inst.

Schr Bending R. R. No. 45 sailed from Norwich 25th inst., for Philadelphia.

Schrs Pearl, Pinkham, hence for Beverly; Mary E. Smith, Smith, hence for Portsmouth; Ann Eliza, Caswell, hence for Newport, and Addie Hart, hence for Boston, at New London 25th inst.

Schr Frank and Nellie, Gage, from Boston; Freddie L. Bethlehem, Smalley, from do.; H. C. Hand, from do.; W. S. Deughton, from Salem, all for Philadelphia, and Walter Corbett, from Philadelphia for Gardiner, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Official information has been received at this office that the new light on the island "Sprogo," Denmark, will be exhibited the 1st of September, 1868. The light is a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every two minutes. It is elevated 134 feet above the level of the sea, and should, in clear weather, be visible from a distance of 17 miles all round the horizon. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, or by reflectors of the third order. The tower, with adjoining dwelling-house on the southern side, is built of bricks, on the highest part of the island; it is about 43 feet high above the ground, round and yellow, with red horizontal bands. Its position is lat 55 19 51 N., and long. 10 58 25 E. of Greenwich. When the new light is exhibited, the temporary light will be discontinued.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1868.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,

LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.

FREE GALLERY.

9 19

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ½ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BITTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 1¾p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,

Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29¾

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 26, 8 A.M	Saturday, Sept. 26, 12 M.
Sunday, Sept. 27, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A.M. and 6½ P.M.	
Monday, Sept. 28, 10 A.M	Monday, Sept. 28, 2 P.M
Tuesday, " 29, 10 A.M	Tuesday, " 29, 2 P.M
Wed'day, " 30, 11 A.M	Wed'day, " 30, 3 A.M
Thursday Oct. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Oct. 1, 4 P.M
Friday, " 2, 12 M.	Friday, " 2, 4 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8:30 and 9:30 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 and 9:30 A.M., and 3:30 P.M., returning leave Wilmington at 6:50 A.M., 12:50, and 3:30 P.M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 25

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A.M. and 1 P.M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.

6 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 1 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11tf

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to

8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR HAVANA, WITH DESPATCH.

The Clipper Barque SAREPTA, Winroth, Master, is now loading for the above port, and will sail on or about October 1.

For Freight or Passage apply to

WARREN & GREGG,
No. 131 S. WHARVES.

September 23, 1868. 9 23 6t*

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1868.

Capital and Labor—Co-operation.

Long before the conflict between capital and labor ever found expression in words, it had been recognized as one of the most difficult problems for practical solution. The interests of master and man seemed to be fundamentally at variance; and as skilled industry elevated the laborer into a higher grade of intelligence, he became more keenly aware of the difficulty of adjusting his relations with his employer, and the old chronic dissatisfaction ripened into that rebellion of reason that has assumed such strange forms and advocated such diverse theories of remedy, especially in England and France. Much literary force has been enlisted in the cause, and the theoretic abstractions offered as solutions of the practical difficulties have been often crude, and sometimes even comical in their misapprehension of the necessities of the case.

Those who hold the hopeful creed that the world is growing wiser by experience, see strong proofs of their theory in the various co-operative movements instituted by the laboring classes. An infinite number of "societies" are already established, even among the lowest industrial ranks, in which the member by the payment of a small sum is assured of a maintenance during illness and a respectable burial. These organizations are very numerous, especially in cities, among those operatives who depend solely on the day's wages, and have suffered bitterly from the insecure tenure of employment and the frequent fluctuations of trade.

Necessity has compelled the distressed workman to find refuge in some scheme of mutual support, and the stern logic of suffering has driven him to a step which the wisest economist must accept as admirably adapted to the most essential needs of humanity, and a truly philosophic foundation for more complex organizations in the future.

In these simple forms of association is struck out the first great idea of mutual defense. The union of laborers in such a cause is, however, but a more peaceful form of the old antagonism against capital; but these very unions are susceptible of growth into that species of association in which the only peaceful solution of the old difficulties can be found—a system which unites within itself both capital and labor, and harmonizes their conflicting interests by making one person at the same time the employer and the employed.

The experiment in Rochdale, England, has been so successful that it is worthy of study, and its history is curiously typical of the whole question from its slight beginning, and the cause of it, to its present complete success.

A number of flannel weavers had lost all the hoarded savings of years by the dishonesty of an official in a savings' bank, and, disheartened and almost despairing, they sought for some surer plan that would secure them from such calamity in the future. They were only twenty-eight in number, with a capital of but one hundred and forty dollars. They determined to rent a store, at an outlay of fifty dollars, and invested the rest of their capital in stocking it with groceries. This was their humble beginning, or, as it is expressed in the statistical account of their venture, "The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers commenced operations in 1844, with twenty-eight members, twenty-eight pounds, no business and no profits!"

In 1845 the membership had increased to seventy-four, the funds to one hundred and eighty-one pounds, the business to seven hundred and ten pounds, and the profits to twenty-two pounds. Steadily has the petty experiment expanded, year by year attracting additional workmen to cast their mite into the treasury, until in 1867 they reported 6823 members, £128,435 funds, £284,910 business, and £41,619 profits!

No mere money value can express the benefit derived by the operatives of Rochdale from this industrial union. In the language of one of its members:—"They are weaving their own stuffs, making their own shoes, sewing their own garments, and grinding their own corn. They slaughter their own cattle, and the finest beasts in the land waddle down the streets of Rochdale for the consumption of flannel-weavers and cobblers." By sending experienced buyers into the best markets of the kingdom, the community secures a superior quality of all needful commodities; and by placing their business in the hands of competent and honest men, they secured to themselves the fair value of their wages and defended themselves against commercial deceit.

A simpler form of co-operation has been established in Edinburgh, and has been in successful existence for seven years. It is styled the Edinburgh Co-operative Building Society, the members of which build their own houses, thus creating employment as well as a means of investment. A deposit of £5 only is required, the payment of the rest of the purchase money being spread over fourteen years, the purchaser occupying the house during that period and paying for it by instalments. Four hundred houses have been built by this society, and dividends of from seven and a half to twelve per cent. have been apportioned among eight hundred and thirty-six shareholders.

In America, although our great internal improvements exhibit the advantages of "common stock" movements, and many of the conveniences of every-day life arise from similar unions, more intimate schemes of fraternization have not become popular. The habits and feelings of the people seem to be still tinged with that pioneer instinct that carried our fathers into the forest solitudes, self-sufficing, and independent of all social bonds. Nothing but the deepest destitution drives an American into sharing a house with his neighbor, and it is only when it becomes doubtful whether he can keep a roof over his head that he submits to give up his solitary abode.

The system of dwelling in "flats," so long established in Scotland, and so universal in France, offers great advantages to persons of moderate means; and yet the scheme seems to have no attractions to American society, although, as a nation of travellers, we are well acquainted with the feasibility of the arrangements, and are loud in our complaints of the burden of high rents.

We have learned the strength that lies in the union of money, and we are also testing the value of association in the various schemes that assure the individual against loss by fire, accident, etc. A union of hearts and hands in patriotic duty has made us a great nation, but we have yet to solve that other union for common defense which can be made to do so much towards assuring his daily bread to each individual.

The unions among laborers, as they now exist, are too often prompted by a narrow and selfish spirit of antagonism. The short-sighted bigotry that impels them to regulate apprenticeship so stringently as to exclude youth and talent from their ranks, in the blind belief that such exclusiveness will be advantageous to themselves, may bring them a trifling profit in the present but certain defeat in the future. Tyranny in any form arouses revolt and causes its own downfall, and the guild will suffer for the crime as surely as the Czar.

It is only in such movements that harmonize the interests of labor and capital that peace can be found, and it will be long before mankind will be ready to freely accept this only certain solution.

An opponent of universal suffrage has quoted with great emphasis the declaration of "Junius," that "No person is entitled to a political right till he has learned how to use it; no man is qualified for a trust till he knows how to fulfil it." This great veiled political prophet was high authority in his own day and generation, but the spirit of his dictum is singularly adverse to the whole theory of a practical democracy. The United States Government has been from its very beginning a practical experiment, for it has undertaken to teach the people how to govern themselves by making them their own governors. If the doctrine of "Junius" be correct, we have been wrong from the initial steps, for the great men who laid the foundation of our Government were totally unskilled in the art. The republic was incorporated by bands of colonists, ignorant of all the complex machinery of national organization and management, and boldly assuming duties of citizenship which they had never fulfilled. Yet the world has learned through our example that the citizen learns his duties in performing them, as the art of swimming is learned by striking out boldly in the water.

Cause for Relief.—The *Indépendance Belge*, a French journal which is not published in Paris, else its very title would be a mockery, recently had the assurance to assert that the precocious Prince Imperial had said:—"When I become Emperor I shall not allow any one to be without religion!" Here was grave cause for alarm. The gay and frivolous world of Paris was in consternation. The Prince Imperial may be called upon to exercise the hereditary functions of sovereignty at any day, for the health of his august parent has long been shaky, and every now and then a would-be assassin is detected in the overt act of premeditating an attempt upon his life. Politically speaking, France is anything and everything but free; but from a moral standpoint the utmost liberty prevails. It is true that Napoleon III is an exemplary son of the Church, and that France under his rule has risen to the proud dignity of "the eldest daughter of Rome." But the actual practice of the faith which the nation affects to profess is a vastly different thing from the mere affectation of its profession. The grand-nephew of the Emperor's uncle, however, proposes to effect a radical change in this regard. No sooner does the Imperial crown rest upon the brow of Napoleon IV than he issues his dictatorial edict, by which Father Hyacinthe is to supplant Schneider, and Notre Dame to become the centre of attraction on Sunday in place of the Bois de Boulogne. Fancy the vivacious Frenchmen and the giddy Frenchwomen giving Schneider the cold shoulder and pouring in crowds to the pulpit wherein Father Hyacinthe holds forth; imagine the Sunday afternoon races entirely suppressed, for the sake of enforcing a full attendance at vespers in Notre Dame. Not a very agreeable prospect for a Frenchman to contemplate. Lighter grievances have barricaded the streets of Paris and filled the faubourgs with a wild, blood-thirsty mob. But the sagacious ruler of France fully appreciates the danger of permitting such a holy horror to pervade the minds of his subjects. It has been by the exercise of an equal sagacity, under even more trying circumstances, that he has been enabled to render the empire a *fait accompli*, and to cement the foundations of his throne without an extravagance of blood-letting. So, inspired by the genius which has accomplished this herculean task, the official journal gravely announces that no such words as alleged by the *Indépendance Belge* ever fell from the thoughtless lips of the Prince Imperial, and Paris experiences a sense of relief as universal as it is profound. When Napoleon IV ascends the throne he will not attempt to revolutionize the empire by insisting upon and enforcing religion as one of the distinguishing features of modern French character. Happy France!

Rosecrans Again.

"The Minister to Mexico" still carries "his heart in his hand," and he has not yet started for the Halls of the Montezumas. When last heard from he was astonishing the natives of Brown county, Ohio, by his profanity and his intensely military air. Still "filled with solicitude," he has not recovered from his recent epistolary attack. "Indispensable duties," however, prevented him from attending the conclave of "White" Boys in Blue held recently in Indianapolis; but his belief "that our free institutions and highest material interests are in grave peril" led him to respond to the invitation of General John Love—who is General John Love?—to be present, "by stating what he thought the most vital issues before the public in the approaching Presidential election." The solicitude of General Rosecrans still centres on the "brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men" of the South. He is anxious that they should be restored to "hopeful, cheerful self-government," such, we imagine, as prevails in the neighborhood of Camilla, Georgia. For fear that our readers may be inclined to regard this epistle as a forgery, we will reproduce a portion. The rambling, incoherent vein of solicitude which pervades it will dispel all such doubts. Thus:—

"Restore them this"—"hopeful, cheerful, wholesome self-government"—"and as certainly as day follows the sun our political stability will be assured; our financial prosperity will speedily follow; the value of property in the South will increase; our public securities will go to a premium; our greenbacks will become par; coin and currency accounts, with all their evils and complications, will disappear from the books of our business men."

The "Minister to Mexico" then proceeds to recount at some length the vital necessity of this "hopeful, cheerful, wholesome self-government" on the part of the South, and then solemnly and emphatically declares that he "holds" the man who would not express and act upon convictions similar to his own "*a traitor to himself and his country!*" These words have the true Democratic "White-Boy-in-Blue ring. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Sickles, Howard—what a string of infamous traitors, to be sure! Lee, Beauregard, Hampton, Forrest—what illustrious, high-minded patriots they are! Reynolds, Sumner, McPherson, Birney—in what an unholy cause they laid down their lives! When a soldier deserts his colors, what a ranting renegade he becomes! what a stench in the nostrils of all honest, loyal men! The treason of Benedict Arnold was not more infamous than this.

Another Democratic Trick.—Mr. James B. Nicholson does not stand the ghost of a chance of getting into Congress. His friends confess this, and seek to turn it to good advantage. Mr. Nicholson is an Odd Fellow. So are a great number of Republican voters in the Fourth District. The *modus operandi* is this. An ingenuous Democrat buttonholes a Republican Odd Fellow, confesses that Mr. Nicholson will be defeated, argues that he is a good fellow as well as an Odd one, and urges the Republican to compliment him with his vote. "It cannot possibly affect the result, you know," and so on. Now, it is scarcely possible that Judge Kelley's majority of over 2400 in 1866 can be pulled down to less than nothing in this fashion, but every vote thus lost to him is lost to the great cause which he represents; and if his majority should be lessened by 500 in this way, the result would be heralded by the Democracy as an evidence of distrust on the part of Judge Kelly's constituents. The device is a neat one, and worthy the great genius of Mr. William A. Wallace, with whom doubtless it originated. It may be that the same trick may be attempted in other districts, and it becomes incumbent upon Republican voters to be on their guard against it. Democracy and desperation are synonymous terms, and desperate men will be guilty of desperate deeds.

Wilkins!—Wilkins has been heard from officially. We had begun to fear that such would never be the case. But now there lies before us the official report of that portion of Wilkins' speech which so aroused the wrath of Lieutenant-Governor Doyle that he was obliged to inquire into its truthfulness. The Nova Scotian Governor was needlessly alarmed. In fact, Wilkins is so very tame that we conclude not to publish him verbatim. Wilkins simply asserts that he will not tolerate the abject condition of slavery under the rule of the profligate politicians of Canada. Wilkins' ancestors probably flourished in Acadie, where profligacy is, or was, unknown. All that Wilkins asks, is that the constitution of Nova Scotia should be restored. His solitary wish is to live under the sceptre of his sovereign. But on that one point Wilkins is firmly fixed. Therefore, he "does not fear to say that if, within the next six months, steps have not been taken to do us justice, the people will no longer submit, but will be forced to do away with the injustice of which it complains, and to reconquer the constitution which it holds dear." While Wilkins is not so fierce by half as we expected to find him, he is far from being calm, and it is barely possible that there is trouble brewing for those who do not, within the next six months, fall into his way of thinking. When a man becomes infatuated with "the Constitution as it was," there is no such thing as foretelling the desperate deeds that he may dare and do. Witness the melancholy case of Andrew Johnson, right at our doors. If Wilkins is destined to be the Johnson of Nova Scotia, we are moved to sorrow both for the country and the man.

University of Pennsylvania.—It is earnestly hoped that a large audience will greet the new Provost of this institution, Charles J. Stille, LL.D., on the occasion of his inauguration at the Academy of Music to-morrow (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock, noon. Dr. Stille's address will define the present position of the University, and its hopes and aims for the future. Every lover of liberal culture among us should hear this address. The music will be by the full Germania Orchestra, and will begin at 11½ o'clock. Tickets may be procured at the University.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

"Wives As They Were" at the Arch.

Merit is only comparative; and when we come to judge of the much-vaunted comedies of the good old times—when acting was acting, you know—by the best literary standards, it is not easy to see wherein their superior excellence consists. It is undeniable, however, that no plays have been produced of late years that will equal them, and when placed beside any ordinary effort of the modern play-wright, with its diluted dialogue, meagrely-drawn characters, thin veneer of sentiment, and tricks of stage machinery—upon which last item is placed the main dependence for success—the superiority of the old plays is apparent to the most superficial observer. The perfection of scenic appliances and stage mechanism at the present time has had no little influence in making managers, actors, authors, and audiences less critical in regard to the literary quality of the dramas which are brought out nowadays; and, in addition to this, novel reading has in a great measure superseded play-going as a fashionable amusement; and the talent which at one time was devoted to the theatre has been transferred to the field of fiction. The novel writers, however, are now beginning to crowd each other; and it is a question worth considering whether some of the literary ability of the day might not with advantage and profit be devoted to the task of adding to our stock of standard dramatic works. There is no better paying investment at the present time than a successful play, and modern society and manners afford a field for the dramatist as prolific in characters and incidents as any previous age.

Mrs. Inchbald's *Wives as They Were and Maids as They Are* is a good average specimen of an old English comedy. There is a certain family resemblance about all of this class of plays, and the productions of Mrs. Inchbald have the merit at least of being less open to objection on moral grounds than many more celebrated works. A vein of sarcastic humor runs through the comedy under consideration, and, without being remarkable for wit, the dialogue is always animated, sparkling, and lively with repartee. The characters, too, are well defined, and they afford the actors opportunities to show what abilities they have in them; and no the least excellence of the comedy is that the moral is healthy, and as applicable to the society of the present day as it was to that of half a century or more ago.

There was a slight want of *vim* in the performance last evening, but, on the whole, it passed off smoothly and to the satisfaction of the large audience present. Mrs. Drew gave a capital personation of "Miss Dorrillon," and her acting, as it always is, was brilliant and vivacious. Mr. Barton Hill, who sustained the part of "Mr. Bronzly," shared the honors of the evening with Mrs. Drew. Mr. Hill has some trifling faults of elocution which we would like to see him get rid of if possible, but his acting as the gay, dashing, good-looking, good-hearted and good-for-nothing rake was so excellent that we have no disposition to complain of his minor deficiencies. Mr. Everly as "Sir William Dorrillon" had a rather ungracious and difficult part, which he performed very creditably; but Mr. Everly also has somewhat of an impediment in his speech, which appears to have communicated itself to his walk, and which it is worth his while to strive to correct. Mr. Mackay was an efficient representative of "Lord Priory," and Miss Price, as "Lady Priory," was fitted with a quiet, lady-like, and agreeable part that just suited her. Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder is also entitled to a word of commendation for her personation of "Lady Mary Raffle," and Mr. Wallis for his intelligent acting in the minor *role* of "Oliver." Mr. James, who appeared as 'Sir George Evelyn," has much to learn before he can be accounted a good actor. His walk and attitudes are extremely stiff and ungainly, and his speech is so thick and hurried that it is impossible to hear more than one word out of three that he utters. Mr. James' faults of manner and elocution are more prominent now than they were a year ago; but we should not think it a very difficult matter for him to overcome them, so far at least as to move about and stand in easy and unconstrained attitudes, and to speak with a reasonable distinctness. We have seen Mr. James act some parts very well, and a little painstaking in the matters we have mentioned will, we are sure, not be lost upon his auditors, or be unappreciated by them. The part of "Mr. Norberry" was assumed by Mr. M. B. Snyder, one of the new members of the company. More animation is what this gentleman needs more particularly.

The audience last night were hearty in their applause. The actors were cordially welcomed as they made their appearance on the stage, and at the conclusion of the performance the curtain was rung up in answer to an imperative demand.

Mrs. Lander as "Elizabeth."

Last evening Mrs. F. W. Lander appeared at the Walnut Street Theatre in the *role* of "Elizabeth, Queen of England." It was a matter of surprise with those who witnessed Ristori's great personation of "Queen Elizabeth," that a character so full of salient dramatic points had never been brought upon the stage before. A careful reader of history, however, will readily understand the difficulties in the way of producing a play with anything like a consecutive plot from the incidents of the greatest English Queen's reign, and that, while her character itself was as strongly drawn as could be desired, the mere incidents of her career were scarcely of themselves of a kind available for stage purposes. Giacometti, however, having the greatest tragedienne of the age to be fitted with a part suited to her eminent abilities, overcame the difficulties of his task by dispensing with a consecutive plot, and giving instead a series of tableaux in which "Elizabeth" was the most prominent figure, and which would serve to bring out all the lights and shadows of her many sided character. Whether his portrait is strictly accurate, or whether he is always historically correct, are matters of comparatively little moment, for on these points men will probably differ until the end of time. It is sufficient that we recognize the general features of "Elizabeth" as the historians and romancers have depicted her, and that a new *role* has been created which affords a competent actress opportunities to display the whole range of her abilities. Mrs. Lander is perhaps the only lady on the American stage who has the necessary talents and cultivation to take up such a part as this while Ristori's performances are still fresh in the minds of the public, and that so little should be lost by a comparison with the Italian actress is remarkable, even to those who had the highest opinion of Mrs. Lander's powers. It is impossible that Mrs. Lander should not in a great measure be a follower of Ristori in her manner of rendering this *role*, and some of the variations which she has made in the stage business, with a view of being as little of a copyist as possible, are not always improvements. Thus in the celebrated scene where "Elizabeth" dictates the two letters at one time, Ristori is seated, while Mrs. Lander stands. It certainly appears more natural and appropriate that the "Queen" should be seated while engaged in such an occupation, and Mrs. Lander might with advantage, also dispense with the "aside" conversation with "Essex," which seems to us to be a little overdoing the matter. These details, however, are after all pretty much matters of taste; and, while expressing our opinion, we are not disposed to quarrel with the actress if she prefers to differ with us. With regard to the great merits of her performance there is but one opinion, and we have so often spoken of it in terms of commendation, that a general reference to it is all that is necessary at the present time. Mr. J. H. Taylor, as the "Earl of Essex," rendered a very efficient support to Mrs. Lander, albeit he is still a little too much inclined to rant at times, and the other characters were fairly represented by the company of the Walnut.

"Undine" at the Chesnut.

Our old acquaintance, *The Naiad Queen*, turned up last evening at the Chesnut Street Theatre under the title of *Undine*. After all, *The Naiad Queen* is about the best of the spectacular class of plays. The story is romantic, it admits of good acting, and it is capable of any amount of scenic and terpsichorean illustration. After the splendors of *The White Fawn* this piece does not appear as brilliant as it would under ordinary circumstances. The ballet, however, is the great attraction after all, and the fine troupe that have been performing at the Chesnut for weeks past appeared last evening in a number of new dances. Bonfanti, Soblke, and little Schlager were as graceful and fascinating as ever, and the grand march of Amazons, which in times past was one of the principal features of the spectacle, was well executed.

The City Amusements.

At the Arch the comedy of the *Jealous Wife* will be performed this evening. The farce of *Betsy Baker* will be given as an afterpiece.

At the Walnut Mrs. Lander will appear as "Queen Elizabeth."

At the Chesnut the spectacle of *Undine* will be repeated.

At the American there will be an attractive miscellaneous entertainment.

At Hooley's Opera House the minstrels will perform in a variety of entertaining burlesques and extravaganzas.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LADIES' CLUBS.—IT IS SUGGESTED that ladies have their clubs as well as gentlemen, from which the cigar-smoking sex is to be excluded: and a lady correspondent of a city paper proposes that, by way of indemnifying themselves for the smell of tobacco at home, they shall perfume their club rooms daily with PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO." Sold by all Druggists. 1t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. E. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1868.

The Committee on Supplies acknowledge the following contributions to feed "The Boys in Blue:"

D. B. Fuller, 500 loaves of bread.
E. C. Knight & Co., coffee and sugar.
T. Roberts & Co., cheese.
E. C. Chesebrough hams.
P. H. Ten Brook, hams.
J. H. Michener & Co., hams.
W. A. Miller & Co. hams.
T. Watson & Son, crackers.
H. Kellogg & Sons, cheese and pickles.
J. M. Power, butter.
Troth Bros. & Co., hams.
L. Audenried & Co., sugar and hams.
Moland & Sons, hams.
T. Ferguson, barrel apples.
T. Wilson, crackers.
Taylor, Gillespie & Co., sugar.
D. Fochi & Bro., cheese.
Coon, Brother & Co., cheese.
A. G. Catteli & Co., flour.
Jonathan Tyson, milk.
Miller, Dippy & Co., apples.

Other names are in the hands of the sub-committees who have not yet reported.

Republican citizens are again requested to forward contributions to the Committee at NATIONAL HALL, on TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY, after 7 P. M. Ladies are especially invited to assist us.

1t JAMES B. RONEY, Chairman

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The public inauguration of CHARLES J. STILLE, LL.D., the newly elected Provost of the University, will take place on WEDNESDAY Next, 30th instant, at 12 M., at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The Provost will deliver an address on that occasion. The Alumni of the University and the public generally are invited to be present.

Tickets entitling the holders to secured seats may be obtained at the University, Trumpler's Music Store, and, on Wednesday only, at the Academy of Music.

Music by the Germania Orchestra. 9 28 2t

ASTRONOMY.—EIGHT LECTURES ON Astronomy, fully illustrated, will be delivered by JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., in the Lecture Room of F. C. S., RACE Street, above Fifteenth, commencing September 30, at 4 P. M. An opportunity will be afforded the class of making telescopic observations. Tickets for the course, Two Dollars. Single lectures, 40 cents. 9 26 8t*

LECTURE.—REV. A. A. WILLITS will Lecture in Hall northeast corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, October 1, at 8 o'clock. Subject:—Mental Dyspepsia. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at No. 1018 Arch street. 9 26 5t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. 8 28 10t

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY, Office, No 314 MARKET Street.—PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1868.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock; also, an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., both payable on and after October 1. The transfer books will close on the 26th instant, and open Oct. 1. 9 25 5t THOS. B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE M'CLINTOCKVILLE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 427 WALNUT Street PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, October 6, at 12 o'clock Noon. 9 25 8t* ALBERT L. KERN, Secretary.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe. 7 9th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

POLITICAL.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.

During the National Convention of the "Boys in Blue," about to assemble here, will be a grand procession, in which all the soldiers will desire to take part. Among the strangers who come to us as guests there will be a number who have lost a limb in the defense of the nation. In order that these patriots may not be debarred from participating in the demonstration, the following gentlemen have been appointed a committee to solicit from our citizens the use of ambulances, private carriages, or other conveyances:—

LEWIS WALN SMITH, Esq., Chairman,
GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER,
ANDREW HAGUE, Esq.

The Committee confidently appeal to the unfailing patriotism and liberality of Philadelphians to contribute to the success of the movement.

HENRY D. MOORE, President.

Robert R. Corson, Secretary.

Communications should be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee,

9 29 3t No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, &c., FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1868.

ORDER No. 1.—By authority of the Committee, the undersigned hereby announces the following order of the parade for October 2:—

1. The following gentlemen are appointed upon the Staff of the Commander:—

Colonel JAMES GIVEN,
Captain J. W. MACKEY,
Colonel JACOB M. DAVIS,
Colonel WEST FUNK,
Major E. W. WHITTAKER,
Major ALEXANDER McCOEN,
Captain RICHARD DONEGAN,
Colonel ROBERT B. BEATH,
Major ELLIS PHIPPS,
Captain J. B. ALLEN,
Major CLAYTON McMICHAEL,
Captain W. S. KOCHERSPERGER,
Major RICHARD ELLIS,
General GIDEON CLARK,
Colonel S. B. W. MITCHELL,
Major SAMUEL M. WETHERILL,
Major WILLIAM M. RUNKEL,
General CHARLES M. PREVOST,
General T. G. MOREHEAD,
General HORATIO G. SICKEL,
Colonel PETER SIDES,
General ROBERT L. BODINE,
Major JOHN LOCKHART,
Colonel JAMES W. LATTA,
General JAMES L. SELFRIDGE,
General D. W. C. BAXTER,
Captain G. W. BRATTON,
General F. M. GREGORY,
Dr. PHILIP LEIDY,
Dr. MARTIN RIZER.

Further appointments will be announced in future orders.

2. The line will be formed at 9 o'clock in the following order:—

First Division (Philadelphia "Boys in Blue") will form on Broad street, right resting on Girard avenue, facing west.

Second Division (Pennsylvania delegations) will form on East Poplar street, right resting on Broad, facing south.

Third Division (New York delegations) will form on West Poplar street, right resting on Broad, facing north.

Fourth Division (New Jersey delegations) will form on East Parrish street, right resting on Broad, facing south.

Fifth Division (delegations from Eastern States) will form on West Parrish street, right resting on Broad, facing north.

Sixth Division (Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia delegations) will form on East Brown street, right resting on Broad facing south.

Seventh and Eighth Divisions (Western, Southern, and Southwestern States) will form on West Broad street, right resting on Broad, facing north.

Ninth Division (crippled veterans in ambulances) will form on West Coates street, right resting on Broad, facing north.

The line will move at 10½ A. M. precisely, over the following route:—Down Broad to Spring Garden, down Spring Garden to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Arch, out Arch to Twenty-first, down Twenty-first to Walnut, down Walnut to Broad, up Broad to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, down Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Pine, up Pine to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Walnut, out Walnut to Broad, at which point the delegations will dismiss, moving southward.

3. The Line of the Torchlight Procession will be formed at 7½ P. M., on Broad street, right resting on Ellsworth street, facing west.

In addition to the Divisions mentioned in paragraph 2 (the formation of which will remain the same), the following organizations have volunteered to participate:—

1. Republican Invincibles.
2. Ward Grant and Colfax Clubs.
3. Berry Campaign Club.
4. German Campaign Club.
5. Campaign Club of 1860 and 1868.

And will take part in the order above named.

The Procession will move at 8½ P. M. precisely, over the following route:—Up Broad to Christian, down Christian to Tenth, down Tenth to Federal, down Federal to Fifth, up Fifth to Pine, up Pine to Broad, up Broad to Race, down Race to Franklin Square, and there dismiss.

1t JOSHUA T. OWEN, Commander.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL CONVENTION, OCTOBER 1 AND 2, 1868.

The citizens of Philadelphia who during the late armed Rebellion munificently supplied provisions to our Comrades of the Army and Navy; who tenderly relieved them in their sickness and wounds; who generously supported their widows and orphans; and who, by their votes, their influence, and their means nobly sustained the honor and integrity of the National Union—are now requested to decorate their residences and places of business on the 1st and 2d days of October proximo, when the Soldiers and Sailors of the Republic will assemble in Mass Convention, at Independence Hall, to reaffirm the principles for which they fought

SAM B. WYLIE MITCHELL,
ROBERT L. BODINE,
JAMES W. LATTA,
9 26 4t Committee on Flags, Decorations, Etc.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—The undersigned, a committee appointed to give proper effect to a series of resolutions regarding the entertainment of the visiting "BOYS IN BLUE," on October 1 and 2, recommend the following action:—

First. As the accommodations in this city will not be sufficient to meet all the requirements of the large number of soldiers who will meet on October 1 and 2, and as a number of citizens have expressed a desire to entertain some of these brave defenders at their private residences, therefore we request the members of the Republican Invincibles, and other citizens who can accommodate one or more soldiers, to furnish their address to this committee.

Second. Members and citizens can obtain all necessary information by applying on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at the Club headquarters, after 10 A. M., MORNING POST BUILDING.

WM. McMICHAEL,
A. P. BENNETT,
ALEX. P. COLESBERRY,
A. W. LYMAN,
GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
9 28 2t Committee.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
ORDER NO. 11.

I. The Club will assemble TUESDAY, September 29, 1868, at 5:30 P. M., SHARP, to proceed to Quaker town, Pa.

II. Tickets for the round trip (including fare via Union P. R. R. from and to Chesnut street), 75 cents For sale at Headquarters after 3 P. M., 29th instant.

III. Citizens, not members of the Club, are invited to participate. Arrangements have been made for their accommodation.

IV. EVERY TORCH belonging to the Club MUST BE RETURNED to headquarters for this demonstration.

By order of BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

Ezra Lukens, Benny Todd, } Assistant Marshals. 9 26 3t

THIRTEENTH WARD GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—The citizens of the Ward are requested to attend a meeting of the Club, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 29, at 8 o'clock, at the room, N. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. EDGAR M. CHIPMAN, Esq., will address the meeting. All are invited to attend.

EDWIN R. FITLER, President.
JAMES W. SAYRE, Secretary. 9 25 4t

GRANT AND COLFAX. FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Club will assemble at 6½ o'clock sharp, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 29, for parade.

By order of the Club. JOHN HANNA, President.

George G. Louden, Thomas R. Bigalow, } Secretaries. 9 25 2t

OUR GRAND FALL OPENING.

Ring out the intelligence!
Open the door;
The people are coming
As never before;
The public are rushing,
With rapturous burst
Of joy to our opening,
OCTOBER THE FIRST.

Great piles of Chinchillas,
And Cheviot Sacks,
And Overcoat Beavers,
For clever folks' backs;
And, while he's about it,
Each father enjoys
Getting coats, vests, and trowsers
For all of his boys.

So low are the prices
As almost to shock
The crowds of folks passing
To look at the stock,—
So great the inducements,
That good people—all,
Are rushing for clothing,
To our GREAT BROWN HALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

RESPECTFULLY PAY THEIR REGARDS TO THE PUBLIC,

Inviting the Soldiers, the Sailors, and everybody else to come and buy just as much FALL CLOTHING as they want.

GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

6 11 6p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1868.

As it is practised in India, among the religious fanatics, "thuggism" is respectable compared with what it is as practised here in New York, by the guardians of the public peace. These guardians are distinguished by their blue coats and brass buttons, and the bludgeons which constant practice has given them such superiority in handling. The more amiable of these functionaries are seen lounging inside the doors of theatres, bidding the street song-sellers, mostly old women and young children, "move on," and gesticulating quite as much with their bludgeons as with the less imposing means of speech wherewith nature has gifted them. In fact, I believe there to be no more brutal set of policemen in the world than the policemen of New York. Their clubs are to them the symbols of an amount of blood-thirstiness which can best be expended on the weak, the timid, the poor, the unresisting. They share in the crimes they are assumed to protect. Against their affidavits there is no appeal, and it is seldom a justice is inclined to listen to the defense of the culprit when the latter is friendless and poor. When it is remembered that only very lately Judge Dowling rendered a decision of sixty cases in ninety minutes, little justice can be hoped from this coalition between police magistrates and policemen. Consequently, the latter practise thuggism to the top of their bent. They use clubs and pistol murderously. They insult ladies and gentlemen, and they assault the lower classes who can lay no claim to these titles. Instances are becoming numerous and notorious, in which women, for no other crime than that of standing or sitting still, have literally had their heads mashed, and reduced to jelly-like clots of gore by the scientific application of a policeman's club. In one of my recent letters I mentioned the case of a young woman thus assaulted and jellified, while sitting in Thompson's Parade Ground. Perhaps in some of these cases some show of reason existed for the arrest, but take the very worst of them, and consider by what right one of these blue-coated and brass-buttoned gorillas veils himself under the protection of the law whilst he batters a human being to a mass of blood and bones.

You will not think these epithets too violent when I briefly rehearse a few facts which occurred on Saturday evening, and which therefore have probably by this time reached in some form or other the eyes of the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. On the night in question the Gretchen Lodge, a harmless private society consisting of Germans, was holding a meeting. In the midst of its transactions the front door was violently pounded, and two of the blue-coated gorillas before mentioned thrust themselves in, under the pretense of having heard a pistol fired, and seized and beat almost to insensibility two of the principal members of the Lodge. The victims were then dragged off to the station-house, and the meeting dissolved. Will anything be done to the blue-coated gorillas? It is a question. During the warmer months it might almost be said to be as much as a man's life or respectability was worth to make a habit of frequenting any of the public parks. The prowling policemen there apparently placed every one on a level. The female who escaped the entire season without being insulted, and the male who did not feel strongly tempted to defy the blue-flannelled gorilla to his face, when told to move on, and to assault him then and there, were few and far between. And thus thuggism among the Mulberry street myrmidons has grown and grown, until it has reached its present dimensions.

Nothing particularly startling occurred yesterday. Sometimes I think that, next to making money, all New Yorkers really care about is amusements and the fashions. Everywhere you go Grau's opera bouffe troupe is being talked about. All along Fourteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, a little below which the renovated Theatre Francaise is situated, ladies in parlors and boudoirs, ladies in carriages, and servant girls at basement windows watch the members of the troupe as they wend their way to rehearsal; and the first opera is to be, instead of *Genevieve de Brabant*, *La Grande Duchesse*. And as for me, I am as bad as the servant girls and the ladies, for when the hands of the clock betoken that the cavalcade is about to move past, I rush to my windows to learn how those houris of the footlight look in the plain, unflattering sunshine. What pretty names they all have, and what pretty toilettes! With what well-bred unconsciousness they pass between the peeping groups of Fourteenth street, prattling their quick jargon, and apparently delighted with everything New Yorkish, because everything is as yet new. And whilst Mr. Grau is busy with his French people at *his* theatre, Mr. Bateman will soon be busy at Pike's Opera House with his amalgamated troupes. Fanny Janausheck—she of the ponderous strides and herculean gestures—has herself taken the theatrical ribbons. Between acting on the stage and counteracting in the treasury, she has enough to do. Next Monday week Mr. Forrest will begin an engagement at Niblo's. I should be glad to see that immense house filled once more, now that his declining years are upon him. His frugal fare for years past alone enables him to act now with fitful resemblances to his former strength. It would be a delicate and gracious act in Edwin Booth to invite him to open his new theatre.

At about 9 o'clock last night the English beauty and burlesquist appeared upon the stage of Wood's Museum, in Burnand's burlesque of *Ixion*. I am thankful that I was not obliged to write out my impressions last night, ere the excitement of having beheld Miss Thompson had entirely subsided; for although past my youth, and not entirely a stranger to acting, I own to a predisposition to fall in love with every new actress that comes out, provided she be beautiful. In extenuation I might modify the pretty French actress' repartee that has been going the rounds of the papers, and plead that I no sooner learn to like one actress than another appears whom I like better. Well, then, Lydia Thompson *is* beautiful, and she pleases as Lady Don pleases, by her thorough comprehension of the uses of burlesque, and of the numerous pretty privileges and impunities which burlesque actresses enjoy. The house was large and loud. The necessary number of susceptible youths hung around the lobbies, sucking the heads of their walking-sticks, or lolling them against their chins, and I think Miss Thompson stands quite as good a chance of breaking hearts here as elsewhere. Wood's Museum is not the most eligible theatre that could have been selected for her introduction to an American public; but still Wood is a good fellow, and I hope Miss Thompson, to her habit of breaking hearts, will not add that of breaking engagements.

"Infelicia," the poems of Miss Mazeppa Menken, are having a great sale here. Some good judges of poetry do not consider her verses trash, though it has been pointed out to me that one of the editors of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH—I know not which—does. "Drifts that bar my door" certainly exhibits the bitter yearnings of a wounded spirit in a touching light; and that a professional equestrienne and pioneeress of the nude drama should write publishable verses at all is remarkable. During all her professional career she showed as much ostentation and vanity in her assumed love for literature as she did upon the stage in her thirst for notoriety and applause. Many an afternoon, before she went to Paris, between five and six o'clock, when Broadway was most crowded, she used to drive up to Brentano's bookstore, on Broadway, above East Fourth street, in an equipage unrivalled for its showy costliness, and in a trail robe that a duchess might have worn under almost any other circumstances. There she would purchase publications of all sorts, from the *Chimney Corner* up to the "Recreations of a Country Parson;" from *Yankee Notions* to the *Westminster Review*. And so, having bought her fifteen or twenty dollars worth, she would sweep to her carriage again, without hinting a consciousness that at least a hundred hungry eyes were upon her. And so everywhere in New York you meet with some one who has a tradition about "The Menken," the beautiful tempted temptress, the insatiable hankerer after notoriety, the tragic hearted sample of the naked drama; the disappointed and deserted Jewess, whose religion was summoned up in the "Thou Knowest" of her tombstone. GULCHENROUZ.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA; AND 600 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under the Continental.

All ready-made work same as customer, in the latest styles.

Melton Suits	$25 00
Heavy Coating Suits	27 50
Scotch Suits	30 00
Fine English Coating Suits	35 00

A large assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats from $15 to $45.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

BONNET OPENING,
Thursday, October 1,
P. E GILL & Co.,
No. 720 Arch street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.—To gentlemen who appreciate the comfort and luxury of good-fitting Boots or Gaiters, we would suggest an early visit to our friend Mr. WILLIAM H. HELWEG, the artistic *cordonnier*, at No. 535 Arch street, next to the corner of Sixth. His accuracy in fitting even the most ungainly feet has secured him a reputation far beyond the generality of his craft. Those who are afflicted with corns or bunions should make a note of this fact. Only the best workmen are employed, and the best material used; *ergo*—he that cannot be pleased with the fit, workmanship, and materials of "Helweg's Boots," had better give up trying, and go barefoot.

TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals pictorials, funny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street, is completely stocked.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1.

FIRST GRAND OPENING DAY.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

Our object in having a Grand Opening of Fall and Winter Clothing is simply to give our patrons, and the public in general, an opportunity of inspecting the materials and fashionable styles to be worn this season.

Salesmen will be in attendance to answer any inquiries respecting prices, quality, etc., but no one will be ASKED or EXPECTED to make any purchase.

Drop in in the course of the day, even if you can stay but a minute, and see something of the marvellous preparations we have made for the coming season.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

HATS AND CAPS.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

The Autumn Fashions are Now Ready.

The favor of an opportunity to submit the same to your inspection is respectfully solicited by

WARBURTON, Hatter,
No. 430 CHESNUT STREET,
9 15 13t Next door to the Post Office.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS---SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL AT LOW PRICES.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.

STORE SHADES made, and lettered in a space 1½ by 2¼ inches. 9 29 tuths2m

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 11 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS, DUTTON'S, 9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, RESIDING IN West Philadelphia, will rent, with Board, handsome apartments en suite, or single. House replete with every convenience. Address L. G. W., Philadelphia Post Office. 9 26 3t*

MARRIED.

MACPHERSON—EDWARDS.—On Thursday evening, the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Harbaugh, Dr. WILLIAM MACPHERSON to CATHERINE, daughter of the late John Edwards, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Begley, all of this city. No cards. (New York and London papers please copy.) **

DIED.

KIRKE.—Friday, September 25, at his late residence, the Rev. GEORGE KIRKE, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral from St. James' Church, Downingtown, Pa., Wednesday, September 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives, Clergy generally, and friends of the family are respectfully invited. Services at 2 30 precisely. Train leaves Thirty-first and Market street (Pennsylvania Railroad), at 11 40 A. M. ***

PEARSON.—On the 27th instant, RICHARD W., son of Mary and the late Morris Pearson, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 325 Richmond street, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB—
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28 1868.

At a special meeting of the members of the National Union Club, held this date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the announcement of the death of our brother member, ROBERT P. KING, which has come upon us so suddenly, we feel a grief and sorrow which words are inadequate to express. We feel that his death is not only our loss, but a loss to the city of Philadelphia of one of her best and most honored citizens. His pure and upright character, his kind hearted and benevolent disposition, his social qualities, and his true and lasting friendships made him near very near to the hearts of those who knew him. It has been truly said of him that, "as an active business man, a large minded and liberal citizen, and a pleasant, genial gentleman, he will be mourned by a large circle of friends."

Resolved, That the warmest sympathy of our hearts be extended to his family and relatives in this their hour of bereavement.

Resolved, That the members of the Club will attend his funeral in a body, to pay their last evidence of respect to the remains of our departed friend and brother.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.
A. H. WALKINSHAW, Secretary. 1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ THE FOLLOWING MEDICAL TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF
UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE.

Dr. John H. Steck, of this city, says:—"We have it in our power to give personal evidence of the value of Mr. UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE, in the case of a young friend of ours for whom it was prescribed. The immediate effect was an increased appetite, a gradual, steady gain in flesh and a general improvement in health. These results are due to a single bottle:"

Dr. G. W. Blaydes, of Jericho Ky., under date of Aug 26, says:—"I have used up the box of FRESH MEAT CURE I purchased of you some five weeks ago, and I confess IT HAS SURPASSED ANYTHING I HAVE EVER TAKEN IN CONSUMPTION."

Sold at $1 per bottle, or six for $5

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
9 28 tf No. 602 ARCH Street.

TO HORSEMEN AND FARMERS.

DR. BOBB'S GREAT HORSE POWDER,
FOR GALLS, CUTS, OPEN SORES and BURNS.

Worst cases cured in from one to six days. NO CURE NO PAY.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

All orders addressed
DR. BOBB,
No. 54 North SIXTH Street (third floor),
Will be promptly attended to. 9 23 3mrp

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,

Solicit the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and trades in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.

GEORGE W. HILL, President.
E. S. HALL, Cashier 9 25 1m5p

PAPER.

50 TONS 50 TONS
Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,
OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,
8 1mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers,
Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5 p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 726 RACE Street. 7 20 6m

PERSONAL.

CAUTION TO THE PATRONS OF GOPSILL'S DIRECTORY AND THE PUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA GENERALLY.

The inhabitants of Philadelphia, and more particularly the merchants, are hereby cautioned against paying any money or giving contracts for advertisements for the Philadelphia City Directory for 1869, as it has come to the subscriber's knowledge that a number of swindlers are going round the city with false representations for the purpose of swindling the merchants. At present Mr CHARLES McGILL is the only authorized agent for collecting advertisements, for which he is not allowed to take money in advance. The general canvass for names will commence on the first day of October, of which due notice will be given. ISAAC COSTAR,
9 28 3t Compiler.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30. Match for $500, mile heats, 3 in 5, good day.

J. McCusker names s. m. Ruby, to wagon.
W. Carson names blk. m. Victoria, to harness. 1t

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

Invite the attention of Families, Housekeepers, and the Proprietors of Hotels, Boarding-houses, and Shipping, to the large stock of

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

PURCHASED FOR CASH AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

Comprising all the varieties of styles and width in every description of

Linen Sheetings,
Pillow-case Linens,
Table Linens,
Table Cloths,
Table Napkins and Doylies,
Towels and Towellings,
Linen Table Covers,
Linen Floor Cloths,
Linen Furniture Covers.

Jacquard Linen Furniture Covers.
Piano, Table, and Melodeon Covers.
Striped and Plaid Table Coverings.
Cretonne Chintzes.
Twilled Furniture Coverings.
Printed and Damask Dimities, in colors.

Buyers are particularly invited to the merits of this department. Our long experience in this line, and moderate charges, insure to the most experienced of our patrons the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

A wholesale branch connected with this Department. 1t

COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH AND MARKET,

Have attractive assortments of the following Goods at interesting prices to the buyer, viz:—

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, ETC.
DRESS GOODS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, ETC.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.
HOSIERY, HDKFS., ETC.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, ETC.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

The Stock is large, fresh, desirable, and at the LOWEST PRICES OF THE DAY. Buyers will consult their interest by examining. 9 26 fstu3mrp

1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—

An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO

Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.

LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 8p PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES,
AND
SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 23 6p

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE.

H. HENNEQUIN & CO.'S
FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Thirty-three Auction Lots,
The Choicest of the offering of these Renowned Fabricants.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

Is asked to the undermentioned, which are worthy the critical examination of connoisseurs, and others.

75 Fine Broche Squares, Colors in Ponceaus and Blacks, $12, $15, and $18.

50 Fine Broche Squares (Gold and Silver Medals awarded to these), $22, $25, and $32.

25 Fine Broche Longs, Ponceaus, Blacks, and Whites, $25.

25 Finer (Exposition Shawls), $35 and $45.

25 "Gold Medal," copies of India, $55, $75, and $90.

15 "Chefs d'Œuvre of these eminent manufacturers." To these SHAWLS were given the highest rewards (Legion d'Honneur) at the last Exposition, $100, $110, and $125.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE BEE-HIVE,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
9 15 tuth4p PHILADELPHIA.

SHAWLS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
OPENED THIS DAY
FRESH LOTS OF

Broche Long Shawls,
Broche Square Shawls,
Paisley Long and Square Shawls,
Misses' Blanket Shawls.

LARGE LOTS OF
BLANKET SHAWLS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

VELVETEENS FOR SUITS.

Blue Velveteens,
Brown Velveteens,
Black Velveteens,
Violet Velveteens.

LYONS SILK VELVETS.

Best makes of LYONS SILK VELVETS AT AS LOW PRICES as many inferior makes are now being offered in the market.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
CORNER EIGHTH and MARKET,
9 28 2t PHILADELPHIA.

C. PONSON'S GOLD EDGE
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
Acknowledged to be the best made.

HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

Have the pleasure of announcing that they are

The Exclusive Importers of the Gold Edge Brand

Of these deservedly Popular Goods, all widths of which will be found throughout the season in their stock.

Also, that they have constantly in store the various grades of

Bonnett's and Ponson's Black Silks.

The above very superior fabrics we shall offer at prices to compete with inferior makes.

HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

N. B.—Just opened, DRESS SATINS, in choice Evening Shades, MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
9 16 stuth3t H. & C.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STYLE SKIRTS.

PARIS "LA BELLE"
AND
GRAND DUCHESS SKIRTS,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
8 26 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods.

We will cut FINE SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINENS, GOODS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES in such quantities as will best suit their sales and convenience, at the regular wholesale rates.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 26 6m PHILADELPHIA.

BONNETS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL EXHIBIT
FRENCH BONNETS and HATS
Wednesday, September 30.

1868 1868

WOOD & CARY.
OPENING OF
FALL and WINTER BONNETS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
9 19 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SUITS, MANTILLAS, ETC.

OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL OPEN
LADIES' SUITS
AND
MANTILLAS,
WEDNESDAY, September 30.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

Invite the attention of Families returning to the city, and the Public generally, to their FINE STOCK of

FRESH TEAS,
COFFEES,

AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Which they offer at the lowest cash prices at retail and at wholesale prices by the package.

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,

at prices much below usual rates.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
8 27 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE ISSUES.

The Speech of Hon. John T. Hoffman Last Evening.

At the mass meeting of the Demo[illegible] evening, at Broad and Coates str[illegible], the Hon. John T. Hoffman, of New York [illegible], was introduced and said:—

Citizens of Philadelp[illegible] this vast assemblage, [illegible]:—In looking over know that my voi[illegible] filled with regret to it. I look upon [illegible] cannot reach every part of the cause of [illegible] as a great demonstration in and of harm[illegible] constitutional liberty, of union, city, loo[illegible]ony. Coming from a neighboring what [illegible]ng upon your battle from afar, seeing ra[illegible]al power in the country and in Pennsylvania, I feel an irresistible desire to take a part in the contest, in order that I might share with you the victory which I feel you are going to win. I come, as you know very well, from a city which shares with you the glories of the country and the Union, and which feels, as you do, every stab which is made at it. The people whom I represent at home join with you, the people of Philadelphia, in wishing that those things for which you and they fought during four years of bloody war may be realized, and that the great objects for which the patriotic people suffered during so many anxious years may not be defeated by the fanaticism of any party or class of men.

The radical party came into power in this country by a minority vote. They have been in power nearly eight years, and the people of the United States of America are now about to call them to account. Eight years of absolute power, with the control of both houses of Congress, the control of nearly every Northern State, unlimited amounts of money at their command, and the support of the people everywhere to sustain them! They carried this people through the war upon professions of loyalty and patriotism. They declared that the object of the war was to preserve the Union of the States, and at the same time to maintain the rights of the States. They declared that the war was not waged in any spirit of subjugation, but for the sole purpose of maintaining the authority of the Union and the supremacy of the flag.

President Lincoln himself declared that the sole object of the Northern people in maintaining the war against rebellion and secession was to preserve the Union and the Government. That it in order to do that it was necessary to make slaves free, he was in favor of freeing the slaves; but if in order to save the Government and the Union it was necessary to maintain slavery, he believed in so doing. The people of this country, for the sake of preserving the Union and the authority of the flag over this whole broad domain, gave forth their hundreds of thousands of brave men to go upon the battle-field, and offered their thousands of millions of money to sustain them and to sustain the Government. (Applause.) The victories which were won are no party victories. The patriotism of the whole people sustained the Government. There were Democratic households which were made desolate by the loss of husbands, fathers, and sons, just as there were Republican households which were placed in mourning for lost husbands, fathers, and sons. The people, without regard to party, sent forth their men and gave their money, and the people, without regard to party, now demand that the things for which they fought and for which they suffered shall be realized and enjoyed. (Great applause.)

The war cost many thousands of lives and many thousand and millions of dollars. The country did and does not begrudge it, if, as the result of that expenditure, we are to have a preserved Union, a happy, prosperous people and united Government. But if the result of that expenditure of life and money is to be ten States controlled either by military power, or else by the domination of the black man in those Southern States, and we are in fact to have no real union and no real peace—then the people feel and know that the lives which were sacrificed and the money which was spent were lives sacrificed and money spent in vain. (Voices—"That's so.") And it is because these men, to whom you have entrusted so much power, and in whom you have confided so much, who have promised so much, have been false to every pledge made before the war and during it; have been false to every oath taken when chosen to their offices, and have trampled upon the Constitution: have overthrown the laws, have assailed the President, have put shackles upon the Supreme Court, and in ten Southern States have forced negro suffrage upon the people and white distranchisement; and now the people of Pennsylvania, and the people of every other State, except probably in New England, have aroused themselves to the determination that they will have a change of administration and a change of circumstances. (Applause, and three rousing cheers.)

What has the radical party done? It promised you peace and union. It has given you unceasing strife. What has it done? It promised you when the Rebellion was ended, and those in rebellion had submitted to the authority of the Government, that the men of the South should again be represented in the Congress of the country, and that they and we should put our shoulders to the wheel and push on the great coach of constitutional government through the land. But now, instead of that, having secured the abolition of slavery by the act of the Southern States themselves; having procured absolute and unconditional surrender through the patriotism and gallantry and bravery of the Northern people, they have created military districts in the Southern States, and they have there disfranchised all, or nearly all, the white intelligence of those States, and have placed the negro, just freed from slavery, above the white man.

They have forced negro suffrage upon the Southern states, where it was important, and at the Chicago Convention declared that in the Northern States, where it was unimportant, the question belonged to the people, and they have a right to settle it. Why did they do it? Way did they say that the people in the Northern States had a right to settle this question? It was because in every Northern State (excepting in some of the States of New England) where the question had been submitted to the people, it was defeated by ten, twenty, thirty, and forty thousand majority, and thus determined that the government of the States belonged to the white men of those States and to them only. (Applause.) And they dare not in one of these States—they dare not in Pennsylvania, or in Ohio, or in Indiana, or Illinois, make the subject of negro suffrage the test as they go before the people. They think that you men of Pennsylvania, looking at it from way down in the distant Southern States, do not realize and cannot realize its vast importance. They keep it away from your own doors, and suppose they can blind you to the importance of the question in the States which lie at a distance. I will show you directly that the question comes as near home to you as if you lived there, because it places under the control of the negroes there the government of those States, and as they can choose their Senators in the Congress of the United States and their members in the House of Representatives, they are to have a vote with the people of New York and Pennsylvania, and with the people of Ohio and Indiana, in administering the Government.

Now, my friends, they have down South imposed upon the people there, as a test of their right to vote, what is called a "test oath," which requires every man, before he can be registered and can vote, to swear that he believes in civil and political equality of all men, without regard to color. (Laughter.) Why, my friends, if that test oath were imposed in the State of Pennsylvania, or New York, or Ohio, or Indiana, not one quarter of the people in any of these States could take it. (Cries of "No, no.") The men who vote now in Pennsylvania, Democrats and Republicans, could not vote in any one of the Southern States where that test oath is imposed; it would disfranchise you, just as it disfranchises them, and unless you, if you lived in one of those Southern States, took the oath in the presence of your Maker that the ignorant and indolent black man, just freed from slavery, was equal to the white, you could not vote. And shall a party which imposes this test oath, which nine men out of every ten of this party could not take—shall such a party be sustained by the suffrages of the independent electors of the Keystone State? And yet, my friends, you Loyal Leaguers of the city of Philadelphia and elsewhere charge upon you, because you refuse to accept this doctrine of negro equality, and the wisdom and policy of the test oath, and the system of their own reconstruction—they charge it upon you that you are disloyal to that flag—disloyal to your country! They ignore the issues of the day; they refuse in their papers or in their public meetings to discuss any of the questions to which I have referred. They refuse to enlighten you upon the subject of taxation; but whenever you refer to any of these subjects they raise the cry of "Copperhead," "Rebel," "traitor." (Laughter.) This is the argument presented by them to the American people. We do not mean, my friends, in the canvass in which we are now engaged, that they shall escape the responsibility of discussing the questions which now interest the American people. The next point to which we shall call your attention is the meanness of the radical party in claiming the victories of the war as party triumphs! They claim the victories without mentioning you. Why should they? When President Lincoln first called for 75,000 volunteers to test the feeling of the American people, who responded to the call? (Cries of "Democrats.") Why, my friends, Democrats and Republicans alike. The people, without regard to party, responded to that call, and sent forth their hundreds of thousands, and now the men who claim the victories of that war as a party triumph, should have put upon them the seal of popular condemnation. The next point to which I call your attention, for I can only hurriedly refer to these points, as I cannot speak at great length in the open air, is the ingratitude of the radicals of Pennsylvania towards Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Hoffman continued:—When your State was invaded by the army of the Rebellion; when your rich men of Philadelphia sent their treasure to the city of New York for safe keeping; when Pennsylvanians trembled not only for the safety of their capital, but for the safety of the nation, Horatio Seymour sat in the chair of state at Albany, calm, cool, and patriotic, and forwarded regiment after regiment, and regiment after regiment, to within the bounds of your own State to save it from destruction. (Great cheering.) And as they came marching through your borders and planting themselves where the greatest danger was, the messages went on from Seymour at Albany to the authorities at Washington, "Shall I send any more?" and as the message came from him the answers came back from Lincoln and Stanton, "We want no more! We thank you for your promptness and patriotism." And yet these radicals of Pennsylvania, who trembled in that hour of peril to the State and the nation, to-day denounce him who saved them as "disloyal" to his country, and refuse to give him credit for saving their state, and when, having stripped his State of troops, a riot broke out in the city of New York, fomented by radical men and radical means, he came to the City Hall of New York, and by a single word to the excited crowd brought "peace where war, and unrest, and destruction were prevailing,"—for stripping his State of troops, and then being able to save his own people by one single word of wisdom, they denounce him as disloyal to the flag and disloyal to the country. If there is anything on the face of the earth, whether it be towards Heaven or towards man, which deserves the highest condemnation of every honest patriot, it is that sin of "ingratitude," the basest, meanest sin of which any man can be guilty. And I ask the moderate men of Pennsylvania, the conservative men of this State, the men who are not mere partisans, but who go with the right wherever they think the right to be—are they not to revoke this spirit of hate and fanaticism which refuses to give honor to that man who, in the coolness of his judgment, sent forth the troops to save his State, and so saved the nation? I wish next to refer to the meanness of the radical party, not only in showing their ingratitude to civilians, but in showing their base ingratitude and disregard to the claims of the soldier. The other night, my friends, in the city of New York, in and around the Cooper Institute, was gathered a vast radical assemblage. It met to celebrate the battle of Antietam. It was addressed by men who wore upon their shoulders the stars which it is supposed our country put there. And yet of all these men, claiming to be officers, and soldiers and sailors of the American army and navy, and who were sailing under the flag of the radical party—not one was to be found who would even mention the name of George B. McClellan, the gallant General! (There ensued another burst of applause and a series of deafening cheers, which lasted for a long time.) Well need the thousands of brave men who were led by him to victory, who honor, revere, respect, and love him, to avenge the insult which the radicals of New York put upon him on that celebration of Antietam. (Voices—"they will.") He is a citizen of your own beautiful city; you know him well. He is now on the broad ocean; he is on his way back to his home—to the home he loves and the people he respects, and when he enters your city, on the coming week, a returned private citizen, will not the great masses of the people of Philadelphia turn out to avenge the insult cast upon him on the last anniversary of Antietam? And when you come to vote, will you vote for the men who refused to honor that General who won the victory they met to celebrate? My friends, I speak not of the mass of radicals, or Republican party. I speak of the leaders. I speak of the men who raised the people. Citizens of Philadelphia, you have belonging to your State a General whom you delight to honor. I speak of General Meade: and yet if he should utter one conservative sentiment, the Loyal League of Philadelphia (which now opens its doors wide to do him honor) would swear that Sickles was the hero of Gettysburg, and that Meade instead of Sickles deserved to be cashiered for a violation of an order which put in peril, not only those who battled, but the very nation itself. Such is a specimen of radical ingratitude—of radical meanness, and radical intolerance on the part of our leading opponents.

The next proposition to which I shall call your attention is this—that they have built up in this country a vast untaxed moneyed power against an overtaxed people! and if their policy be not checked by the people; the result will be this: that precisely as 20,000 landholders have for years controlled the political affairs and destinies of England, so a few of these untaxed bondholders will control the politics and destinies of America. They seek and strive to build up a privileged class against the masses—a class abounding in wealth, whose bonds are exempt from taxation, and whose efforts are all for preserving them forever untaxed, while they themselves are protected by every arm of the Government, and are supported by the labor and the industry of the tax paying people of this country. All the herculean efforts, of which we all see daily evidence, are being put forth to continue radical power at Washington. It remains for you to say whether a policy shall be perpetuated which will build up a vast, untaxed moneyed power, which is to be hostile to you, and safer it to take your money while it puts its foot upon your neck. The next question is this:—That by means of the untaxed moneyed power in the North, and the untaxed negro of the South, they mean to control the politics of America. I tell you, my friends, the hammer and anvil are at work. See to it that between the hammer and the anvil the great work dearest to the American heart is not crushed! The hammer is this great moneyed power; the anvil is the black ignorance of the South. Between the two, men of America, look out for yourselves! The radical party have reduced the national credit below that of almost every power of Europe. The bonds of this nation, with all the resources of the country behind them, with our vast area of land, with our rich mines, inland lakes, our great rivers, with three hundred thousand emigrants pouring into the country annually and adding to our wealth and productive power, still, through the operations of radicalism, our bonds sell lower in the markets than the bonds of any power in Europe. Who is responsible for this? The party in power must be! Oh! but they cry, it is the Rebel Democratic party which is responsible for it! What a wonderful party that must be! Not having control of the Northern States or the Southern States; without having control of the Executive or Legislative branch of the Government; without having had enough members in the lower House to prevent the passage of any bill over the veto of the President within one hour after it was returned; what a tremendous party that party must be, which, according to radical judgment, could keep down the securities of the country below those of any country in the world! It is a curious kind of reasoning, men of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, which charges a depreciated credit in money and in bonds upon the party out of power instead of on the party in power. And is there any man of ordinary intelligence who can be deceived by the plea put forth by the radicals that the present lamentable and disgraceful condition of the national credit is to be attributed to the Democratic party out of power instead of attributing it to the party in power. They say it is the result of the Rebellion. You know, and every man knows, that six months after the war ended—yes, three months after it ended—the national credit stood higher than it does to-day. The paper money of the country was worth more then than it is now; and the reason why the credit and the honor of the paper money is so much depreciated is because the lookers-on through the world who took a calm survey of American difficulties and American affairs, saw that the party intrusted with power had pursued and is still pursuing a policy that is calculated to alienate the people instead of uniting them. A policy which is calculated to destroy the resources of the country instead of husbanding them: a policy which will diminish instead of adding to the value of money; a policy which is calculated to make us a broken people instead of a united one; and shall that party be perpetuated and its power prolonged? Now, my friends, they claim another thing. They claim that since this war they have so managed the affairs of the country as to be able to pay nearly a quarter of the national debt. Well, if it were true, they have paid it in greenbacks, and yet they have the impudence to assert that the Democratic platform means repudiation! Mr. Atkinson, in his Boston speech the other night, published in the leading papers of the country in the interest of the opposition, claimed that since the war they have paid $800,000,000 of the debt. They know very well, if they have, they did not pay it in gold, and if they have paid it, they did so in greenbacks, and find fault with the Democratic platform, which makes bonds payable in the currency of the country, which they claim as a violation of honor and a step towards repudiation. But it is false. They have not paid half of the national debt, nor any considerable portion of it. It stands as high now—the funded debt—as it did two or three years ago. And when they say they have been paying the national debt, they mean that they have been paying the current expenses of the Government.

REPUBLICANISM.

Speeches of Hon. T. J. Durant and Senator J. W. Patterson.

Concert Hall was again crowded last evening; on the occasion of the fourth of the series of the meetings to be held during the campaign under the auspices of the Union League. An unusually large number of ladies were present. At 8 o'clock Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., moved the meeting come to order, and nominated Joshua Spering, Esq., as President. Mr. Spering then introduced to the audience Thomas J. Durant, Esq., of Louisiana. The speaker was received with considerable applause. He said:—

I feel deeply sensible of the kindness of your friendly greeting to me, a stranger. In the words of Hamlet:—"Beggar that I am, I am even poor in thanks." All that I can do in the way of gratitude is to assure you that in my imperfect remarks I will say candidly what I believe, and endeavor to express with clearness the little I know. Before an audience so respectable and intelligent as the one I now see before me, it would be more than presumption in me could I suppose that there was anything in the way of illustration, more perspicuous in statement, calmer and clearer in argument, than those opinions and thoughts which arise in your minds upon the great questions of the day. Ever keenly alive to the magnitude of the circumstances in which we are now placed, you cannot conceive that the present issues are the same as 1860. They are issues that have never been presented for arbitrament, either on the battle-field or in the more peaceful contest of the ballot-box. I can assure you that there never was a crisis more important than the one in which we are now engaged. Since the American Government was founded there were never circumstances of a higher character presented to the attention of the American people. It behooves us to understand and reflect upon the mode and temper with which we should approach these issues. A free people, whose Executive is its servant, and whose legislative body are delegates of its power, we are to approach these issues in no spirit of hatred or anger whatever—not even with our minds led away by gratitude. There must be no detraction of character in this contest. We must be willing to acknowledge that Horatio Seymour is spotless in his private life, and that however much we may deplore the change in front of the candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Democratic party, we must acknowledge the services he rendered with Sherman in his march to the sea. In looking at the declaration of principles as made at Chicago, the patriot finds occasion for apprehension, not by what it contains, but by the comments it brings forth. The speaker then said that the condition of things in the South also gives rise for serious apprehension, particularly in the more Southern States. For the black man who aided his country to gain his liberty, and the white Unionist who stood true to his Government during the dark days of the Rebellion, there is no refuge now. The Democratic platform contains principles which, if carried out, and the Democrats are pledged to carry them out, would overthrow the commerce, the manufactures, and agricultural interests of this country, would lead us into an abyss of ruin, from which it would be impossible to escape, and would place our credit and resources in a disastrous condition. He referred to what is said in the platform about the payment of the national indebtedness and the taxation of the bonds. These declarations are destructive to the best interests of this people. He then read the third section in the platform, which declares that the public debt should be paid as rapidly as practicable, and that in the lawful money of the country, which means nothing less than the greenback. He then contrasted the section with the corresponding one in the Republican platform, which says that every form of repudiation is a national crime. The national honor requires that the public indebtedness should be paid in the uttermost good faith to every creditor, whether at home or abroad, not only in accordance with the law, but with the spirit of the laws under which it was created. He rejoiced in belonging to a party that appeals to the honor of the American people, and he felt assured that the appeals would never be made in vain. It was a debt of honor which had sent our armies into the field and saved the country. After fully reviewing the financial issues of the day, the speaker said all the requirements of honor and constitutional law, all the requirements of the statutes of the country, call upon us to defeat the Democratic party and platform, and put it in a position so low that never can such a party raise its head and pretend to ask for the suffrages of the people. It is for the Republican party to do this work as it has done in suppressing the Rebellion. No sooner will the Presidential election be settled than the great financial question will arise for settlement, and other questions with which they are intimately connected.

Hon. John W. Patterson, from New Hampshire, was then introduced, and said that the approaching election was the most momentous issue which the people of Pennsylvania had been brought to consider, because it is the Thermopylæ, the Gettysburg of that great national struggle which to-day is shaking the whole nation from its centre to its circumference. We come not here to bandy words, or to criminate or recriminate persons. We have issued from the grandest and most fearful revolution ever known to the whole record of history. It was a revolution in the interest of human slavery, absolutism; but by the heroism of our people, and the grace of God, it resulted in a revolution in the interest of human liberty. It rested, by the laws of war, with those who conquered in the conflict to expel this disturbing element from the body politic; to reorganize the Southern States in conformity with the Constitution, so that henceforth our industry and social interests might be homogeneous, and that we might go forward in the work of human progress. The triumph of the Republican party means the protection of capital, the prosperity of labor, and unbroken peace. The triumph of the Democratic party means perpetual unrest and violence, the ruin of industry and labor from land's end to land's end. It means revolution. Horatio Seymour having originated the idea that the Chief Justice of the land should lead that party in the contest, plunged him into the slough of Democracy, contaminated his long years of judicial usefulness, led him into perpetual shame, and seized the coveted prize. He who is second on that ticket is the open and avowed advocate of revolution. They propose to reopen the revolution, to roll back the wheels of progress to their starting point, to establish a modified system of caste and labor. This is their purpose, and it is re-echoed through the Southern States by Democratic orators, whose hands are still dripping with the blood of your children, or whose hearts are reeking with hate towards this Government. We propose to place this issue in the ballot-box. If the Democratic party succeed, we shall submit; and if we succeed, we mean that they shall submit—peaceably if they will, but if they force us once more to the arbitrament of arms, why there are hundreds of thousands of warriors scattered over the hills and through the valleys who will meet them again on the slippery edge of battle. They tell us that they are the poor man's party. God is the poor man's party. He is the party of the poor, without respect to race or color, and we profess to be the friends of the poor man's party without respect to race or color. We have instituted governments over the Southern States in the interest of the poor man, and not of the slave-masters, who for two centuries have ground God's poor beneath the millstone. The policy that will advance the interest of the laboring classes all over the country is the policy which the Republican party espouses and advocates. The speaker then at length contrasted the policies of Congress and President Johnson. With reference to the right of suffrage having been granted the negro, he said this meets with objection at the hands of the Democracy. They say he is ignorant. Who made him so? Was it not the slave masters? Did not the negro stand true when the country was in its greatest danger? They led forth from Andersonville and Libby by night your prisoners, and took care of them until they were brought to the Union lines. He then detailed the various actions in which the negroes had taken part, and in which they had displayed so much valor. Thirty thousand of them are now sleeping in their graves, and all owing to their devotion to the Union cause. Is it not inconsistent in the Democratic party to claim the protection of the Constitution, and say that these loyal negroes shall not vote? He concluded by saying that under the lead of Grant he knew the old soldiers would still go forward under him to victory in this battle of peace, and the people who sustained him, who gave their sons to battle and death, would stand by him in this great strife. As he was glorious in war so will he be victorious in peace. As Napoleon crushed the Austrian army, so will the old guard of Grant charge through the very centre of the enemy now. We shall break through the ranks of our foes, and perpetual peace will crown our efforts. Capital and labor will go forth and develop our strength and our prosperity, and our prosperity and power shall be perpetuated to the last moment of recorded time.

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120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	124,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
59,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	61,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	13,000 00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20,	$1,102,802 50
	Real Estate	86,000 0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $676 00 estimated value	5,017 00
Cash in Bank	$106 017 10	
Cash in Drawer	296 52	183,315 62
		$1 507,605 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
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William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 20

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,592 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 40
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$83,693 23
INCOME FOR 1868	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris,

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2252

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.

Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.

Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled 1 2 tf

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 80 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $8000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid in, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays a SIX dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates.

FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

E. McMURDY, President.

E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-President.

W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.

LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.

D. H. MANGAM (President National Trust Co.)

D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.

The trust funds will be held in trust by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 336 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted for this city.

Address WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent, Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association, 9 21m No 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

8 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

FREAKS OF FORTUNE, AND MAKE OR BREAK. By Oliver Optic. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. Philadelphia agent: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

The writer of these stories has obtained much popularity with a large circle of juvenile readers, and his object is to inculcate good moral and religious principles by presenting them in a shape that will attract rather than repel the class to which they are addressed. It is not every one who knows how to lay on with skill the sugar coating of the pill which the youngsters are expected to swallow, and those who succeed in doing so are entitled to credit accordingly. Oliver Optic's style is not the best, and he seems inclined to instruct more by precept than by example. So far from considering any apology necessary for the introduction of exciting adventures and incidents in such stories as those under notice at present, we think that therein consists their chief merit. The craving of boys for books of adventure is a natural and healthy feeling, which, within proper bounds, should be encouraged; and the more of such books the better, we say, so long as they are good and wholesome in tone. Boys are generally pretty good critics, and the object of the writer might be accomplished better by drawing such characters as "Uncle Nathan" and "Levi Fairfield" as bad or good, than by telling the reader that they are so in as many words. This is the great defect in Oliver Optic's writings: he does not *draw* characters, and the consequence is that his examples of perfect morality and total depravity do not make the same impression that they would if the writer was a better artist. Dickens does not take the trouble to say that "Quilp" is a mean, contemptible little brute, but we understand his intentions well enough; and such character-drawing is enjoyed by boys as much as grown readers, while at the same time it stimulates the intellect in a style that Oliver Optic's portraitures never can do. Those who devote themselves to the task of writing for the young have a great responsibility on their shoulders, and the best work that they can turn out will never be too good. We wish sincerely that the list of really able authors of juvenile books could be largely increased; and while we believe that much better stories than those of Oliver Optic might be written, we are not disposed to criticize them too closely, because we believe that they in a great measure accomplish the purpose of the author in combining amusement with instruction, and in interesting his readers.

TALES OF ALGERIA. Translated from the "Veloce" of Alexandre Dumas, by Richard Meade Bache. Published by Claxton, Remsen, & Haffelfinger.

Mr. Bache has selected from Dumas' "Veloce" such portions as he thinks will be interesting to American readers. The sketches of Algerine life, manners, customs, and adventures contained in this volume were written by Dumas while on a cruise in the French corvette Veloce, and they appear to have been dashed off on the spur of the moment, in that free but graphic style for which the great French novelist is famous. Mr. Bache has preserved the spirit of the original in his translation, but further curtailments might have been made without seriously diminishing the interest of the book.

—From A. Winch, author's agent, No. 500 Chesnut street, we have received the "Exit of Caliban and Shylock," by which title appears to be meant the exit of religion, morality, and common sense. The author has undertaken to grapple with the great social questions of the day, and has failed, as many more able men before him have done, to find a satisfactory solution for the difficulties that perplex him. He indeed does attempt a solution, but most right-thinking and cool-headed persons will be apt to consider his remedies worse than the diseases they pretend to cure.

English and American Ladies.

English women have their out-of-door sports as well as the men. They row, they ride, they have archery meetings, and, more than this, they walk out in every kind of weather. I am not about to repeat the old cry that American ladies wear thin shoes, fade quickly, and die early. This cry was never quite true, except in regard to ladies of fashion; and such ladies are very much alike all over the world, wearing the same attire, living the same life, and coming to the same end. But, unquestionably, the opening of the New York Central Park—which rendered all American parks suddenly fashionable—and the subsequent and consequent introduction of English walking boots, have greatly benefited American women, and have blessed, like a new Providence, the American children. I have had the honor of introductions to English matrons who appeared quite as young as their daughters, and have met an English lady who assured me that she was a grandmother, although she looked young, handsome, and charming enough for a maiden of eighteen; but I think I could find similar phenomena in America, and I have encountered some English girls who seemed old enough to be their own mothers, not to say grandmothers, and ugly enough to suggest the theory of demoniacal influences. The truth is that American ladies, as a rule, are as handsome as the English, and last just as long; but theirs is a different style of beauty, and each man has his own ideal. I do not want the American women to look like the English, but I want them to be as healthy, and to introduce to the world as healthy children. To accomplish this they should wear warmer underclothing, walk more, be more independent of the weather, live more in the open air, and take horseback exercise regularly. Almost every English lady knows how to ride; that goes without asking; but in America, although you may be sure that every lady can thrum the piano, not one in fifty can ride. Croquet is not exercise—for which reason, I presume, the American women have been willing to adopt it; but gardening is a healthy amusement, which most Americans neglect, and in which English ladies take the utmost delight.

Foreigners who reside for any time in England soon learn the pleasures of a garden. I have seen an Italian prima donna, for whom the critics cannot find sufficient praises nor the public adequate applause, digging away with enthusiasm and a trowel at 6 o'clock in the morning; and it is astonishing how much interest American residents here take in an occupation which they scarcely thought of in their own country. Better this than forming women's clubs, or agitating for women's rights by declaiming women's wrongs. Far better than resorting to watering places every summer in quest of rest and strength, and returning in the autumn more fatigued than ever.

English people go to watering places also; but they go for the water, and flirt incidentally; they bathe, they trot around on the beach, they make walking excursions into the adjacent country, they are not so particular about their toilets as in town. The American ladies go to flirt, and take the water incidentally; they pass the day in frequent changes of dress for the breakfast, lunch, promenade, drive, dinner, and evening dance; go to bed when they should be thinking of getting up, and commit more follies in a few weeks than they can satisfactorily repent of during the remainder of the year. The first duty of a woman is to be handsome and healthy, and the average English woman performs her whole duty faithfully; the average American woman fails after the handsome half. —*Tinsley's Magazine.*

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

A PERMANENT TONIC,

WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

HEALTH FOR THE SICK.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK.

VIGOR FOR THE FEEBLE.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, *a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron*, strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, giving *Strength*, *Vigor*, and *New Life* to the whole system.

PERUVIAN SYRUP — Is a Protoxide of Iron.

PERUVIAN SYRUP — Makes the Weak Strong.

PERUVIAN SYRUP — Contains no Alcohol.

PERUVIAN SYRUP — Builds up the Broken-down.

PERUVIAN SYRUP — Cures the Dyspepsia.

PERUVIAN SYRUP — Invigorates the Brain.

PERUVIAN SYRUP — Cures Female Weaknesses.

PERUVIAN SYRUP — Cures Spring Debility.

PERUVIAN SYRUP — Vitalizes and Purifies the Blood.

PERUVIAN SYRUP — Restores the Vigor of Youth.

PERUVIAN SYRUP — Is Pleasant to take.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent.

Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to invigorate the debilitated system by supplying the blood with its Life Element—IRON, thereby infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

PRICE.

Large Bottles, (24 oz.) $2·00, or 3 for $5·00.
Small Bottles, (10 oz). $1 00, or 6 for $5·00.

If your Druggist does not keep it, send direct to me, and it will be forwarded promptly by express.

A 32 page pamphlet sent *free* to any address.

CAUTION—In purchasing the PERUVIAN SYRUP, be particular to get the *Genuine*, and not one of the many Alcoholic Elixirs of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron. See that Peruvian Syrup is blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,

No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

For Sale in Philadelphia by

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH Street,

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,

AND BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. 71

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
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At 103,
And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET
Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 8 69

R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

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ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

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TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S
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Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

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50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

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N. MICKLES, Vice-President,
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
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Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz;—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200 000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5 910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900 000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water,

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence, If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $40 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2·50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,
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FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA'A & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Bills for sale on London, Paris, Frankfort, Etc.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

Deposits received, and interest allowed.

Gold loaned. Collections made.

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WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1m

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
FOR SALE AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

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9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

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OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 23m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

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Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit sold on all parts of Europe.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
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On Wednesday Morning,

September 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1630 Wallace street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, including handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered with green plush, made to order by Allen; dining-room furniture, elegant sideboard, elegant brussels carpets, china, glass, and plated ware; 2 suits of handsome walnut chamber furniture, bouquet and centre tables, marble tops, fine hair mattresses, kitchen utensils, etc. 9 28 2t

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

Oct. 1, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor and library suits, covered with brocatelle, rep, and hair cloths; oiled walnut chamber suits; two elegant French plate pier mirrors, 70x26 inches; elegant French plate mantel mirror, 68x48 inches; four superior rosewood piano-fortes made by Wilhelm & Schuler, H. Vogt, and others; wardrobes, book-cases, sideboards, extension tables, china, glassware, beds, and bedding, office furniture, platform scales and weights, 500 pounds white lead, plated ware, twenty-five bronze and gilt chandeliers, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets etc. etc. 9 29 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS
No. 606 MARKET Street. 1 8f

LARGE FALL SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,

October 1, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, a prime and desirable assortment of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc

Also a large line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's wear. [9 26 4t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge, 9 29

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
CLERK'S OFFICE, Sept. 12, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing each of the following articles of Stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, viz:—

100 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
40 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine wide ruled.
150 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
40 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, plain.
75 reams Fancy Note Paper.
50 reams Foolscap Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
25 reams Legal Cap Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
10 reams Journal Paper, white heavy, extra superfine, 14x17 inches, ruled to pattern.
200 reams soft Manilla Paper.
1000 reams Manilla Paper, 12x19 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh eleven pounds per ream.
800 reams Manilla Paper, 19x24 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
300 reams Manilla Paper, 27x37 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh forty-two pounds per ream.
400 packages Blotting Paper, 12 sheets to a package.
50,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5½x3½ inches.
80,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5¾x3¾ inches.
20,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 8½x3½ inches.
30,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 8½x3½ inches.
10,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 9½x4½ inches.
10,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 10½x4½ inches.
35,000 fancy Note Envelopes.
1½ gross Congress Tie Envelopes.
100,000 buff adhesive Envelopes, 7½x3¾ inches.
20,000 buff adhesive Envelopes, 8½x3¾ inches.
1,000,000 buff Envelopes, not adhesive, 6¾x3½ inches.
25 gross Gillott's Pens, No. 404.
25 gross Gillott's Pens, No. 303.
25 gross Perry's small 3-pointed Pens.
50 gross Mark Levy's Commercial Pens.
2 dozen Gold Pen Nibs.
8 dozen Gold Pens, various kinds.
1 gross 4-inch flat Inkstands.
1 gross Inkstands, assorted styles.
3 dozen Arnold's Genuine Writing Fluid, half pints.
3 dozen Arnold's Genuine Writing Fluid, pints.
2 dozen Carmine Ink.
2 dozen Genuine French Copying Ink, quarts.
2 dozen Genuine French Copying Ink, pints.
6 dozen Jet Black Ink, quarts, pints, and ½ pints.
1 gross Rubber Penholders, No. 3.
10 gross Penholders, various kinds.
10 dozen Rubber Pencils, short, propelling.
10 dozen Rubber Pencils, long, propelling.
3 dozen Rubber Propelling Pencils, gold mounted.
15 gross A. W. Faber's Black Lead Pencils, No. 2, hexagon and round.
10 dozen American Lead Pencil Company's Carmine and Blue Pencils, hexagon.
15 dozen A. W. Faber's Carmine and Blue Pencils, hexagon.
10 dozen Diaries for 1869.
6 dozen Autograph Books.
25 dozen best White Mucilage, flat, 8-ounce bottles.
1 dozen fine Portfolios.
12 dozen Lawyer's Tape, silk.
20 dozen Paper Folders.
100 spools Pink Tape.
20 dozen Pocket Knives, good qualities, Rodgers', Wostenholm's, Crook's, and best American manufacture.
12 dozen Scissors, 3½ to 6 inch.
6 dozen Sponge Cups.
8 dozen Paper Weights.
6 dozen Ready Reference Files.
12 dozen Erasing Knives.
18 dozen Portemonnaies, various kinds.
10 dozen Rulers.
30 dozen packs Visiting Cards, cut from the Bristol Board, in boxes.
75 gross Rubber Bands and Rings.
20 pounds Artist's Gum.
1000 skins Parchment, 16x22 inches.
3000 pounds Thick, Soft, and Hard Twine.
18 dozen Memorandum, Manuscript, and other Blank Books.
6 dozen Pen Racks.

The adhesive envelopes must be extra well gummed, with pure white gum, or they will not be received; and samples of all kinds of envelopes must be submitted in such boxes as they are to be delivered in. All white envelopes are to be delivered in boxes containing not over 250 each. Boxes for buff envelopes to contain not over 500 each, and to be strongly made.

In the supply of goods contractors will be rigidly required to furnish articles fully equal to the samples.

Proposals must be accompanied by the names of the sureties intended to be offered, and a bond in the sum of $1000 that parties will furnish such articles as may be awarded to them.

As required by law, preference will be given to productions of American industry, if equally cheap and of as good quality; and all persons making proposals to supply any class of articles will state whether the same are the manufacture of the United States.

The articles are to be delivered free of any charge for carriage at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on or before the 15th day of November, 1868.

Each proposal to be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery for the House of Representatives of the United States," and addressed to the undersigned.

Sufficient specimens of each of the articles proposed for must accompany the proposal, marked with the name of the bidder.

The weight per ream of all writing papers, except fancy note paper, must be stated upon the sample.

The person offering to furnish any class of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, will receive a contract for the same, on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond must be filed in the office of the said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.

EDWARD McPHERSON,
9 22tu4t Clerk of the House of Representatives.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N.
August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.
FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.
FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties, setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1, 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of
Brevet Major-General R. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 4 10t

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday morning,

Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 25 8t

1000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES

Full lines women's white, brown, colored, and mixed cotton hose, plain fleece.
Full lines men's white, brown, French, and blue mixed cotton half hose.
Full lines boys', misses', and children's white, brown, mixed fancy hose, half and three-quarter hose.
Full lines men's, women's, and children's silk, Lisle cloth, Berlin, and cotton gloves.

ALSO,

an unusually large line of imported woollens.

ALSO,

a very large lot of bleached and brown print cloths, damaged at the late fire. [9 29 2t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, INCLUDING RICH ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS; ALSO, 100 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

October 3, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 100 pieces of oil cloths, etc. 9 26 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

October 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
CIRCULAR.

LARGE, SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF PARIS SHAWLS,
Messrs. H. HENNEQUIN & CO.,
will sell through
BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO.,
on four months' credit,
On MONDAY, October 5,

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN THIBET AND MERINO SHAWLS, AND RICH PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS,

of their own well known manufacture and exclusive designs.

They will offer at this sale, for the first time all their new patterns of this season, which are very rich and stylish. The sale will consist of—

A full line of plain black and merino shawls, in long and square, with wool fringes, in all their various qualities, from medium to finest grades.
Grand fond and open centres square and long shawls, black and scarlet.
Paris broche square and long shawls in great variety, of very choice designs and qualities.
Paris broche square and long Cashmere shawls.
A gallerie and fond moyen square and long shawls.
Comprising a very choice and full line of new and desirable styles and qualities, including many of the richest goods imported.
This offering of shawls is composed entirely of goods of the manufacture of Messrs. H. HENNEQUIN & CO., and of designs exclusively their own, and will be found unsurpassed in variety and style by any offering ever made at auction.
9 29 5t H. HENNEQUIN & CO.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street,
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, 6 VERY SUPERIOR FIREPROOF SAFES, FINE VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

30th instant at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very desirable assortment of Furniture, including—Handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered in fine reps and hair cloth; 4 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture; wardrobes; extension dining-tables; French plate mirrors; 6 superior fireproof safes, made by Evans & Watson, Lillie, and others; fine velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; mattresses; feather beds; china and glassware; counters; cooking and cylinder stoves; handsome cane table cutlery; double barrel guns, etc. 9 25 2t

Large Sale No. 266 S. Fourth street,
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, MATTRESSES, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

October 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 266 S. Fourth street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture of thirty rooms, including parlor furniture, superior walnut and cottage chamber furniture, dining room furniture, fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, handsomely framed; superior wardrobes, hair mattresses, a large quantity of blankets, comfortables, stoves, table and bed linen, China and glassware, kitchen furniture, refrigerators, etc.
May be seen early on the morning of sale. [9 29 2t

SPECIAL SALE OF STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, ETC,
On Thursday Afternoon,

October 1, at 2 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a quantity of stationery, fancy goods, etc.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Also, an invoice of photograph albums, of various sizes. [9 25 3t

Sale No. 1025 Callowhill street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC
On Friday Morning,

October 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1025 Callowhill street, the surplus furniture, walnut parlor furniture, chamber and dining-room furniture, fine Brussels carpets, china, kitchen utensils, etc.
May be seen on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street,
LARGE SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
On Friday Evening,

October 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms (second story saleroom) by catalogue, a collection of fine oil paintings, neatly framed. Open for exhibition two days previous to sale. [9 25 6t

Sale No. 1506 Summer street,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARPETS, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,

October 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1506 Summer street, between Race and Vine streets, above Fifteenth, parlor and chamber furniture rosewood piano, made by Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company; feather beds, carpets, kitchen utensils, etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale. [9 29 4t

Sale at the Auction Rooms,
EXTRA FINE TRIPLE SILVER PLATED WARE.
On Saturday Morning,

October 3, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very desirable assortment of fine triple silver-plated ware, including tea sets, coffee and tea urns, epergnes, ice-water pitchers, tea trays, salvers, dinner and breakfast castors, tureens, vegetable dishes table, dessert, and tea spoons and forks; ivory handle knives; fine table cutlery, in cases; tea and call-bells, egg boilers toast racks, cake baskets, berry dishes, etc.

These goods are from one of the best manufacturers in this city, and all of the newest patterns and latest designs.
May be seen early on the morning of sale. [9 25 7t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1607 Summer street.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, LARGE MIRROR, CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

October 1st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1607 Summer street, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising rosewood piano-forte, made by Reichenbach & Son; suit of rosewood parlor furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, walnut chamber and sitting room furniture, beds and mattresses, dining-room furniture, china and glassware, mocking bird and cage, kitchen furniture, etc.

The Furniture can be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

Catalogues will be ready at the auction store on Wednesday. 9 29 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF
850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, PARIS FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.
By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit.
On Wednesday Morning,

Sept. 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and full assortment of new and desirable goods, well worthy the special attention of buyers. 9 26 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND MILLINERY GOODS.

Included in our sale on Wednesday will be found, viz.:—
750 cartons rich French artificial flowers of newest fall styles.
200 cartons black and assorted colors ostrich and marabout feathers.
— cartons trimming and bonnet ribbons.
— cartons black and color d silk velvets. [9 28 2t

VELVET RIBBONS.

250 cartons splendid quality silk velvet ribbons, choice assorted colors, and of the celebrated Jockey brand.

LADIES' HDKFS, ETC.

An invoice of ladies' ⅛ and gents' ¼ L. C. hdkfs., plain hemstitched, hemmed, and new style solid printed borders
Also, gents' shirt fronts; ladies' furnishing goods, etc.

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.

A full line of ladies', misses', and children's newest shape steel spring hoop skirts; mechanical whalebone corsets, etc.

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Comprising 1000 Lots new and desirable Goods, now landing, by catalogue, on four months' credit.
On Thursday Morning,

October 1, at 10 o'clock, consisting in part of Paris morocco wallets; fancy purses; morocco travelling bags and satchels; companions; ear-rings and brooches; jet, steel, and fancy gilt sets, pocket cutlery; table cutlery; razors; sleeve buttons; pearl studs; hair, nail, and tooth brushes; ladies' and children's elastics; accordions; harmonicas; pencils; thimbles; fine watches; snuff and tobacco boxes; pipes; pearl and fancy buttons, etc. [9 29 2t

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF FALL STRAW GOODS, FELT AND VELVET HATS, ETC. By catalogue,
On Friday Morning,

October 2, comprising 250 cases newest Fall styles for ladies', misses', and children's wear. [9 29 3t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE "BOYS IN BLUE."—The arrangements for the convention, parade, and mass meeting of the "Boys in Blue," on the 1st and 2d inst., still continue; and if it turn out as anticipated, it will be one of the grandest events in the history of Philadelphia's loyalty.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the surviving prisoners of Andersonville, Libby, Belle Isle, Salisbury, and the other prison pens of the South, are requested to meet at the headquarters of the National Union Club for the purpose of forming a battalion to participate in the grand "Boys in Blue" demonstration.

A committee, of which Mr. Lewis Wain Smith is chairman, has been appointed to ask our citizens to provide carriages for the one-legged soldiers in the great October parade. Philadelphia should see that these brave veterans, who did so much marching during the war, should ride in honor now.

General Owen, commander-in-chief of the Boys in Blue, has issued an order, in which the following order of march will be observed, the line being formed as follows:—

First Division (Philadelphia Boys in Blue) will form on Broad street, right resting on Girard avenue, facing west.

Second Division (Pennsylvania delegations) will form on East Poplar street, right resting on Broad, facing south.

Third Division (New York delegations) will form on West Poplar street, right resting on Broad, facing north.

Fourth Division (New Jersey delegations) will form on East Parrish street, right resting on Broad, facing south.

Fifth Division (delegations from Eastern States) will form on West Parrish street, right resting on Broad, facing north.

Sixth Division (Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia delegations) will form on East Brown street, right resting on Broad, facing south.

Seventh and Eighth Divisions (Western, Southern, and Southwestern States) will form on West Brown street, right resting on Broad, facing north.

Ninth Division (crippled veterans in ambulances) will form on West Coates street, right resting on Broad, facing north.

The line will move at 10½ A. M. precisely, over the following route:—Down Broad to Spring Garden, down Spring Garden to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Arch, out Arch to Twenty-first, down Twenty-first to Walnut, down Walnut to Broad, up Broad to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Third, down Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Pine, up Pine to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Walnut, out Walnut to Broad, at which point the delegations will dismiss, moving southward.

The line for the Torchlight Procession will be formed at 7½ P. M., on Broad street, right resting on Ellsworth street, facing west.

In addition to the Divisions mentioned, the following organizations have volunteered to participate:—

Republican Invincibles.
Ward Grant and Colfax Clubs.
Berry Campaign Club.
German Campaign Club.
Campaign Club of 1860 and 1868.

They will take part in the order above named.

The procession will move at 8½ P. M., precisely, over the following route:—Up Broad to Christian, down Christian to Tenth, down Tenth to Federal, down Federal to Fifth, up Fifth to Pine, up Pine to Broad, up Broad to Race, down Race to Franklin Square, and there dismiss.

General C. H. T. Collis has issued Order No. 2, as follows:—

1. Delegations will be met at the different railroad depots by members of this Committee, and furnished with such information as they may desire. The officers in charge of delegations will report at once to this Committee, Parlor C Continental Hotel, where they will be supplied with Refreshment Tickets for such of their men as are not otherwise provided for.

2. The ceremonies have been arranged as follows:—

October 1—8 P. M.—The Delegations will be formally received by the Mayor of the city in Independence Square.

7 P. M.—The Delegations will assemble in Independence Square in Mass Convention, and be addressed by Representative Soldiers and Sailors.

10½ P. M.—Serenade at Union League House.

October 2—9 A. M.—The Delegations will form in localities hereafter to be designated, and precisely at 10 A. M. will move over a route to be published in future orders.

7 P. M.—At this hour a Mass Meeting will be held in front of the Union League House, on Broad street, under the auspices of the League, and will be addressed by Governors, War Governors, and other eminent civilians. At this same hour (7 P. M.) Soldier and Sailor Delegations, Campaign Clubs, and all other organizations intending to participate, will assemble in localities hereafter to be designated, and, precisely at 8 P. M., move over a route to be announced in future orders, passing the Union League House at about 9½ P. M.

No Club will be permitted to parade on Broad street, between Spruce and Market streets, between the hours of 7 and 9½ P. M.

CITY POLITICS.—The following mass meetings are announced for the evenings mentioned:—

First Congressional District.—A mass meeting of the Republican citizens of the First Congressional District will be held on Wednesday evening, at Fifth and Washington streets. Addresses will be delivered by R. Stockett Matthews, of Maryland; ex-Governor Creswell, of Maryland; General John Cochrane, of New York; Colonel John W. Forney, Hon. Lin[illegible] Bartholomew, Colonel William B. Mann, William [illegible] Ruddiman, Esq., Benjamin L. Berry, Moses A. Dropsie, General Joshua T. Owen, Colonel James Givin, and others. At the German stand Frederick Ditman, Esq., John Rockey, George Sigman.

First Ward.—A mass meeting and banner-raising by the Republicans of the First [illegible] will take place this evening, at the [illegible] ward Moyamensing avenue and Green [illegible] corner of *Nineteenth Ward.*—There [illegible]uch street. Colfax flag raising and [illegible] will be a Grant and Putnam streets. [illegible]n meeting at Front and [illegible] speakers will [illegible]o-morrow evening. Eminent [illegible]—Ge[illegible] address the meeting. [illegible]eneral Owen has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Parade of Soldiers and Sailors.

—The Invincibles go to Quakertown this evening. The members are requested to assemble at headquarters at 5:30 P. M., sharp time. Tickets for the round trip (including fare via Union Passenger Railway from and to Chesnut street) 75 cents. For sale at headquarters after 3 P. M. to-day. Citizens, not members of the club, are invited to participate. Arrangements have been made for their accommodation.

—The first ten companies of the Boys in Blue, forming the first regiment, met at headquarters on Saturday evening, for the purpose of electing regimental officers, which resulted as follows:—Colonel Charles S. Harrington; Lieutenant-Colonel, William D. Rank; Major, J. H. Sinex; Adjutant, E. J. Miller.

—Last evening an O'Neill and Tyndale campaign club was formed in the First division, First ward. Forty members were then enrolled, and this number will be considerably augmented at the next meeting to-morrow night.

—Ten full companies of the Boys in Blue were reported last evening at the headquarters of the Nineteenth ward. An election of officers was held, and resulted in the choice of Isaac F. Shaner, Colonel; William J. Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel; Robert Gillespie, Major; and George S. Jenkins, Adjutant.

—The Republican meeting at Bridesburg yesterday was a great success. The speakers were Hon. James M. Scovel, William H. Burleigh, Esq., Hon. Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, and Senator Connell, of Pennsylvania. All the speakers were listened to with great enthusiasm. The Frankford Club came in at about 9 o'clock.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.—This morning at 7½ o'clock a fire broke out in the extensive coal oil refinery of W. L. Elkins, situated on Monument road (Pennsylvania Railroad), about four miles from the Market Street Bridge. The structure and its contents are a total loss. The entire establishment covered two acres of ground. The building itself, a brick one, was valued at $45,000, and was only partially insured. Mr. Elkins had in store about 2500 barrels of crude oil, as well as a large quantity of refined oil. As mentioned, the whole quantity will be lost. The firemen were soon upon the ground, but were unable either to stay the flames or save anything whatever. The dense black volumes of smoke which ascended from the fire obscured the heavens over Hestonville, and were plainly visible from every portion of the city. It is impossible as yet to estimate the loss, but the insurance is known to be far below it. As we go to press the fire is still raging; it is, however, fortunately confined to the establishment. Mr. Elkins hurried to his place on being apprised of the fire, only to discover that nothing could be done to arrest the flames.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The following order will be observed in the issuing of warrants by the Secretary of the Board of School Controllers for the quarter ending September 30:—

Thursday, October 1, Eighteenth to Twenty-eighth sections inclusive.

Friday, October 2, Tenth to Seventeenth sections, inclusive.

Saturday, October 3, First to Ninth sections, inclusive.

THE COFFEE-POT.

An Effort to Get an Insight Into the Naturalization Business—Chief Justice Thompson Puts a Stop to It—Proceedings in the Supreme Court this Morning.

The manner in which the process of naturalization is carried on in this city has recently been the occasion of frequent remark. In New York the daily papers publish regularly the list of those persons of foreign birth who are in this manner clothed with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of native-born citizens. In Philadelphia no such list has ever been published, although several attempts have been made by different parties to obtain the names and vouchers, for the purpose of placing both before the public.

Yesterday afternoon, two of the attaches of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH called upon J. Ross Snowden, the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, to make a formal demand for permission to inspect the records of the Court. Mr. Snowden paused in his fatiguing work of signing the magical documents long enough to hear their request—and to deny it. They then proceeded to the office of Alderman Beitler, and subscribed to the following affidavit, setting forth the facts in the case:—

To the Honorable George Sharswood, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:—

The petition of Alexander J. McCleary and Watson Ambruster humbly showeth:—That they are citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, and as such interested in the result of all public elections of officers. That by the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 14, A. D. 1802, in relation to the naturalization of foreigners, it was provided that "any alien, being a white free person, may be admitted to become a citizen of them (the United States), or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise;" among which conditions are certain oaths which he must take "before the Supreme, Superior, District, or Circuit Court of some one of the States. That by the second section of the said act it is provided that all "these proceedings shall be recorded by the Clerk of the Court." And further, by the same act, the power to administer said oaths and perform the requisites of naturalization is given to the "Prothonotary or clerk of said Court."

That in accordance with the provisions of said act, James Ross Snowden, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has administered and qualified within the past few weeks a large number of persons as citizens. That two of your petitioners have applied to the said J. Ross Snowden for leave to examine the books of record in which by law the aforesaid proceedings are required to be recorded, and that the said J. Ross Snowden has refused to allow the petitioners the privilege of inspecting the said books of record. That by this refusal the object for which the said records are kept was set at naught and defeated, and that the said records cease to be public and become of no avail in the prevention of fraudulent naturalization.

Your petitioners therefore pray that a mandamus may be issued to the said J. Ross Snowden, commanding him to allow your petitioners to have access to said public records, or that a rule on the said J. Ross Snowden may be granted to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued for the purposes aforesaid. And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Chas. E. Warburton, Watson Ambruster,
Alex. J. Harper, A. J. McCleary.
Joshua Spering,

Personally appeared before me the subscribers above named, and being duly sworn, depose and say that the facts set forth in the above petition are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

WATSON AMBRUSTER,
A. J. MCCLEARY.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 28th day of September, A. D. 1868.

DAVID BEITLER, Alderman.

This morning William McMichael and Lewis Waln Smiths, Esqs., representing the gentlemen whose names are subscribed to the above affidavit, appeared in the Court, and presented it to Chief Justice Thompson, who stated verbally that the prayer for a mandamus would be considered by the Court, and an argument granted at an early day. It is probable that the question will come up to-morrow morning before Judge Sharswood.

Just previous to the presentation of the above affidavit, other persons interested in a similar movement appeared in Court, and one of them, a member of the bar, and an officer of the Court as well, was authorized by Mr. Snowden, the Prothonotary, to take a copy of the names and residences of those who were being naturalized. While thus occupied, Chief Justice Thompson entered the room, forbid any further copying, and took from the gentleman the list he had already prepared, saying that he would not permit these matters to go before the public, except by authority of a judicial proceeding.

Since the formal application made by us yesterday for permission to inspect the records of naturalization, one salutary reform has been inaugurated. The residences of the newly naturalized citizens are now required to be inserted in their petitions, a course which had not before been pursued.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A "Fox Tail" in Trouble—Assaulted a Policeman—A Thief—A Middle Man and a Receiver—Already a Policeman—Larceny of Lead—Robbing School Children.

—While the Fox-tail Democratic Club was passing Broad and Spruce streets last evening, it encountered the rear end of the Republican Campaign Club of 1868, which was also parading by the same corner. A fellow named John Boyle, alleged to belong to the former organization, raised a hurra for the "Foxes," and then picked up some small pieces of granite which were scattered in the street in front of the church in course of erection at that point. It is not known whether he threw them at the Republicans, but as it was his evident intention so to do, Lieutenant Connelly, who was standing near by, arrested him and found one of the chunks in his pocket. Alderman Swift held the "Fox tail" in $400 bail to answer.

—Two chaps named John Levine and William Davis were arrested by Officer Cobb about half-past 1 o'clock this morning for being disorderly. Not liking their arrest they pitched into their arrester. Alderman O'Neill held Davis in $1000 bail, and Levine in $1200 bail, the additional $200 being imposed because he carried a "billy" on his person. They both live in Richmond street.

—Some time during last week a horse and wagon were stolen, which were afterwards found at the place of one Henry Kramer, Twenty-eighth and Jefferson streets. A fellow named Charles Saxon was arrested on suspicion of being the thief. Kramer says that he is a milkman. Some few days after the first theft, five cows were found in the same place; afterwards again, a horse and two wagons. The wagons were painted in colors different from the original in order to escape identification, but yet they, as well as the horse, were recognized by parties from whom they had been stolen. A third man, by the name of Jacob Schnell, now appears to be implicated in this pretty game. He is alleged to have received the stolen horses, wagons, and cows from Saxon, and passed them over to Kramer. They have all been held to answer.

—A "green 'un," named Michael McGee, has been arrested and held in $2000 bail by Alderman Eggleton to answer the charge of assault and battery on Police Officer Miller, at Beach and Poplar streets. The circumstances attending the case are rather rich. It appears that Michael, who is a Democrat, has already received his appointment as policeman under the "Fox" administration, and has procured his uniform. He met Officer Miller, of the Tenth district, at the place mentioned, and attempted to take his star or badge from his coat. Of course Miller couldn't see it, and, in addition, arrested the would-be policeman. Michael then threatened to kill the officer, and even persisted in his threats during the hearing before the alderman. It is said that McGee's case is not the only one of the same kind.

—Patrick Desmond was arrested this morning at Delaware avenue and South street, upon suspicion of the larceny of a quantity of lead. Committed by Alderman Beitler.

—Daniel Hogan and Christian Naulty were arrested yesterday at Seventeenth and Tasker streets upon the charge of robbing school children upon the street. It appears that the scamps have been in the habit of stopping the little boys and girls going to and returning from schools in that vicinity, and pilfering them of their slates, pencils, and books. Alderman Bonsall held them for a further hearing.

THIRD EDITION

THE SOUTH.

Relation of the Planters to the Freedmen's Bureau—The Veto Power in Louisiana—Railroad Disaster near Richmond.

Advices from the Plains.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indebtedness to the Freedmen's Bureau.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—A Freedmen's Bureau order issued at New Orleans, September 24th says:—With a desire to relieve the planter who so desires, and to avoid the necessity of his obtaining advances from a factor to liquidate his indebtedness to the Bureau, and to secure the freedmen for advances and labor, he will be required to ship a sufficient amount of his crop to the Bureau at New Orleans to cover the same; the amount so shipped to be forwarded as soon as it is put in marketable condition. Any amount in excess of this indebtedness will be sold to the best advantage, and the proceeds held subject to the shipper's order. Until they can realize from their crops, supplies will continue to be advanced by the commissary of the Bureau.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Killed and Wounded by the Recent Railroad Accident.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29.—The names of the privates of the 29th Infantry killed by the railroad accident yesterday near Gordonsville are George Howitt, Company C, and Leopold Marcus, Company I.

The following are the names of those who were wounded:—Privates Joseph Meyers, Ira W. Blan, James Cosgrove, and Lewis Beaufels, Company B; John Baker, Henry Schlerker, J. Holden, Edwin Swan, and T. Kelly, Company C; William Ramsay, John Farlayer, Thomas Kelly, T. Anderson, D. B. Raftray, A. Francis, Company A; James Martin, Company I; Corporal Peter Troy, Company G, and one brakesman. The train reached Lynchburg this morning with the wounded.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Arrival of Colonel Forsythe and his Men at Fort Wallace.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—A despatch from Grinnell Station, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, says Colonel Forsythe and all his wounded men arrived at Fort Wallace and are doing well. Judge Henry Moore arrived at Fort Wallace yesterday, for the remains of Dr. Moore, who was killed in the recent fight.

An immense number of buffaloes are seen on the sides of the railroad, extending some sixty miles. Six hundred Indians crossed the railroad near Monument City yesterday. The impression is that they are preparing to attack all the stations along the route, and are driving the buffaloes in advance, their usual plan. The citizens along the entire route are under arms. Captain Clause is inspecting all the troops, fortifying, and issuing ammunition when wanted.

A Helena (Montana) despatch says S. U. Beales, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, was shot and killed yesterday, by George M. Pinney, formerly United States Marshal. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that Pinney killed Beales in self defense.

Professor Agassiz and Hon. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, left Omaha for the East this morning.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Governor's Veto — Registration Before the Court.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—When the vote was taken yesterday on the Governor's veto of the Equality bill, seven whites voted to pass it over the veto, and five negroes voted to sustain it.

The mandamus in Judge Corley's registration case came before the Fifth District Court, Judge Leaumont, yesterday. The Court issued an order for the registration of the applicant, which was obeyed without question. This is one of the courts whose naturalization papers are declared by the Board of Registration to be illegal.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Edward Desher and John W. Wright were charged with committing an assault and battery on Samuel Williams about half-past 12 o'clock this morning, at Fourth and George streets. The defendants were connected with the Fox Club, and attacked Mr. Williams, who was conversing with a friend in the above vicinity. Held in $1500 for trial.

John Hassen, aged about seventeen years, was charged with committing numerous larcenies of apparel from a house on the rear of Bedford street, below Broad, the property of various parties, and a horse, overcoat, and watch from his father. Held in $2000 bail for trial.

THE CHILD MURDER.—The sad fate of little Mary Mohrmann, who was so inhumanly outraged and murdered in the Nineteenth ward, has not yet passed from the remembrance of our people, and our officers have relaxed none of their endeavors to discover and apprehend the monster who perpetrated the crime. It is an old adage that "murder will out," and last night an individual was arrested upon suspicion of being the murderer, who comes nearer to what little is known of the fiend than any heretofore taken into custody. A full investigation will be had during to-day.

SCHOOL DIRECTOR.—At a meeting of the Ward Republican Convention of the Twenty-fourth Ward, John A. Maugle, Esq., was nominated for School Director in place of Henry Glass, declined.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN!

GRAND INTERNATIONAL CRICKET AND BASE BALL MATCHES AT PHILADELPHIA,
OCTOBER 3D TO 12TH, INCLUSIVE.

Circulars and Tickets at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT street.

Persons wishing Reserved Seats on Platform should apply early, as the number is limited. 9 24 tf

COPARTNERSHIPS.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME Mr. GEORGE H. EVANS, and will continue the Auction Commission and Jobbing business in the name of CLARK & EVANS.

D. W. CLARK.

Consignments of all kinds of merchandise solicited.
CLARK & EVANS, Auctioneers,
9 29 tf No. 630 CHESNUT Street.

GRANT HOUSE, CORNER OF EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN streets.—Room for 200 guests during the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. Terms moderate.
11* JAMES ROBINSON, Proprietor.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

The Alabama Delegation and the President—Peace in Georgia Reassured—More About Statistician Delmar—Converts to Republicanism.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Alabama Delegation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Alabama delegation, headed by Governor Smith, had another interview with the President to-day. Johnson reiterated the assurances of his earnest desire to secure peace in Alabama. Secretary of War Schofield was present at the interview, and the President told him to instruct General Meade to redistribute his troops in Alabama, and if he has not sufficient force to call for more. Schofield will prepare a letter of instructions to Meade, copies of which will be given to the delegation to-morrow.

An Arrant Humbug.

Everybody is amused at Delmar's recent array of figures, showing the deficiency in the Treasury of over one hundred and fifty millions. Delmar has long been regarded by the Treasury officials as an arrant humbug. Secretary McCulloch pronounces his figures false in every respect, and entirely at variance with official data on the books of the Department.

Off for Philadelphia.

Large numbers of persons will leave here to-morrow for Philadelphia, to attend the demonstration of the Boys in Blue.

Converts

from Democracy to Republicanism continue to increase daily in the departments here, as well as among the Federal officeholders throughout the country.

Pleasant, If True.

Information received here states that J. W. Frazier, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First district of Pennsylvania, has expressed his intention to support Grant. As Frazier has heretofore been an ardent Johnson man, the President and Secretary of the Treasury are greatly enraged at his desertion, after obtaining his appointment on the ground of his fealty to "My Policy."

The Alabama Troubles.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Alabama Legislative Committee had an interview with the President by appointment to-day, at which the Secretary of War was present. The President acceded fully to the demands of the Committee, which were, in effect, that the Federal power would aid the civil authorities in suppressing disorders, and in sustaining the authority of the civil government of the State.

It is not true that the Committee have received despatches from Alabama since their arrival, leading them to ask that a regiment be sent to Alabama, in addition to the troops already there. The Committee and the President agree that General Meade has a sufficient number of troops to meet present wants.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Prime Minister Concha Joins the Spanish Rebels—They Retake Santandar and Declare Cadiz a Free Port.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The *Moniteur* has the following important news from Spain:—

The city of Carthagena has joined the revolt. Marshal Parva, of the Royal army, was, at last accounts, completely surrounded by the insurgents, and is probably in their hands by this time.

The insurrection has become general throughout Spain. It is even thought that Concha himself will soon join the insurgent Serrano.

The rebels have retaken Santandar from the Royal troops, and have declared Cadiz a free port.

The Paris journals all despair of the Queen's cause.

Agriculture in the Dominion.

TORONTO, Sept. 29.—Complete returns of the crops throughout Ontario have been published, and show, on the whole, that a good average harvest has been obtained.

OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—The Government has under consideration the resolutions of the Board of Agriculture of Ontario, recommending that the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle be repealed after October 1. Important despatches from Halifax were under consideration by the Privy Council yesterday, the nature of which have not yet transpired.

Arrival of Gen. McClellan in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—George B. McClellan, late General in the United States army, with his wife and family, arrived here to-day, by the steamship Cuba, from Liverpool.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Sailed, steamship Cimbria, for Europe, with $250,000 in specie.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	127	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	111¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	47⅞	Toledo & Wabash.	53⅝
Ph. and Res. R.	93⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.	91
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83⅛	Adams Express.	50¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85	Wells, Fargo.	29¼
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	87⅜	U. S Express Co.	46⅝
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	87⅜	Tennessees, new.	68⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.	101⅝	Gold	141¼

Market unsettled.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 29

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3600 Pa 6s, 1 series	104¾	$500 Lehigh RR 1	8
3000 do. 2 ser.	104	100 sh Penna R.	56
$1000 Penn & Hights'n RR 7s	100	200 sh Leh N.	23⅝
$1000 Pa R 1 mge 1s. c.	100½	100 do	24⅛
$2000 Read 6s, '70	165⅜	100 do	25⅜
$1000 N Pa 7s	85wn. 92	100 sh Read	45wn. 46⅜
		100 do	46⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$600 City 6s, New	103	8 sh Leh V R	55⅝
$500 Leh 6s gold 1	90	2 do	55⅝
21 sh Mech Bk	32½	5 sh Reading	46¾

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

LIFE INSURANCE.

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BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with

A CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

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NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 8 tuftf PHILADEDPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.

DIAMONDS.

CHESNUT STREET,

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CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED-WARE, Etc.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FOR BRIDAL GIFTS. 26 tuthrp

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealer in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 6rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

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Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,

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Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
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GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

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ROYAL TAPESTRIES,
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From the lowest to the highest quality—some of them the RICHEST MADE.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety,
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES,
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES,

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FABRICS FOR MANTLES, SACQUES, and WALKING SUITS,
From a Velveteen to a Montagnac Velvet Cloth,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
We have every style, from a mixed Coating to the FINEST CHEVIOT,
BOYS' WEAR in endless variety. 9 24 1m rp

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